Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times
Evening

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

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In News Spotlight

Prime Minister Tojo is seen above being greeted by high dignitaries of Manchoukuo upon his safe arrival at the Hsinking airport.
(Telephoto from Hsinking)

Hsinking Surprised and Jubilant Over Prime Minister Tojo's Visit

Completely taken by surprise, but jubilant over the unexpected visit of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the city of Hsinking has become animated even to the remotest corner, according to a telephonic report of the Yomiuri-Hochi's correspondent at 10:00 p.m. yesterday. The gist of the telephone conversation follows:

"Hsinking appears to be astounded by the visit of Prime Minister Tojo. People who happened to catch a sight of the Prime Minister as he passed through the streets in a motor car were dumbfounded for they had had no inkling of the Japanese Prime Minister's visit to Manchoukuo. The people learned of the news for the first time through the radio that night. Manchoukuoan, Mongolians and White Russians all joined in shouting 'Prime Minister Tojo banzai!'

"Prime Minister Tojo has just returned to the Guest Hall from the dinner party given at the residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, General Yoshijiro Umezu, and he has certainly spent a very busy day without rest except for the few minutes at the airfield. The brisk and energetic appearance of Prime Minister Tojo as he alighted from the plane and exchanged greetings with General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and the Manchoukuoan Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui gave one an impression of a man in the prime of his life. The Manchoukuoan officials told each other that Prime Minister Tojo was not in the least changed from the time he was in Manchoukuo eight years ago as Gendarmerie Commander.

"As the Prime Minister passed the official residences lining both sides of the streets in the residential district, no doubt he was deeply impressed and his thoughts must have flown back to the time of his stay in Manchoukuo as the Gendarmerie Commander and the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army. Manchoukuo is like a second homeland to the Prime Minister.

"Of course Prime Minister Tojo has many old friends in Manchoukuo and the Manchoukuoan Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng is one of them. Prime Minister Tojo's call on the Foreign Minister was scheduled for 20 minutes but the two conversed for over 30 minutes in Japanese because Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng can speak it fluently.

"The windows of the Guest Hall are brilliantly lighted tonight and the pots of primroses and orchids on the veranda are clearly visible by the illumination from the windows. Prime Minister Tojo is no doubt happy over his present visit to Manchoukuo, but the joy of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, can be surmised also, and we are informed that His Imperial Majesty is eagerly looking forward to receiving Prime Minister Tojo in audience. Manchoukuo, now on the road to development, will take this opportunity to bolster its activities still further for positive and active participation for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

Press Comments

Friday, April 2
MAINICHI—Manchou War Setup; The Indian Problem
TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S.-Soviet Rift

Manchou War Setup

MAINICHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is this time on a visit to Hsinking. After paying his respects to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, he is to thank the Government and people of that country for the wholehearted cooperation they are giving Japan in increased production for the prosecution of the war against the United States and Britain. It is our belief that the visit is a most timely one for the sake of establishing even closer relations between Manchoukuo and Japan.

We, too, are deeply grateful to Manchoukuo for the full cooperation being given us since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. With the intensification of war, the Hsinking Government has become more earnest than ever in establishing a decisive war structure in order to strengthen its cooperation to the maximum extent.

Thus, as of April 1, it carried out reforms in the administrative structure and a major reshuffle in its personnel. In order to advance the nation's culture and education, and to train the people with greater thoroughness, it set up a Ministry of Education. For the purpose of coordinating police operations with administration, it separated police affairs from the Ministry of Public Safety and established a General Police Affairs Bureau responsible to the General Affairs Board. The Public Safety Ministry has been renamed the Military Affairs Ministry. Thus the Military Affairs Ministry will hereafter attend to national defense, disposition to troops and military administration, which are purely national defense affairs distinct from police administration.

These structural reforms are most appropriate in view of the prevailing domestic conditions in Manchoukuo and the decisive war system of the country may thus be regarded as having been established. The promotion of many officials and employes who have dedicated themselves to the service of the Government since the founding of Manchoukuo in comparatively minor posts to higher posts which they merit is expected to stimulate the middle stratum of officialdom. Also

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MORE PROPERTY OF FOE IN CHINA GIVEN NANKING

Japanese Complete Formal Transfer of About 68 New Items

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 1.—Further transfer of enemy properties to the National Government was completed yesterday at the Shanghai office of the Japanese Embassy in the presence of 50 Japanese and Chinese official representatives.

Enemy properties turned over to the Nanking Government include 18 business and about 50 cultural items which were formally placed under the control of the National Government's Control Office of the Enemy Properties in Shanghai Area.

Chang Ssu-min, Chief of the Control Office, in outlining the official policy in disposing of enemy properties, stated that they may be entrusted to trading companies formerly operating the properties hereafter and that every assistance will be given to restore and reopen closed factories.

Concession Officials Picked

The Political Affairs Council of the National Government of China at its meeting today appointed Hsia Chi-feng, Wu Kai-sheng and Wu Sung-kao, as authorities to take charge of matters regarding the return of the French concessions to China, reports Domei.

Simultaneously, Hsu Liang, former Chinese Ambassador to Japan, has been appointed to the National Government State Council.

Liaison Council Dissolved

Domei

CANTON, April 1.—The Canton Liaison Council which had existed as a principal guiding organ in South China for the past four and half years was dissolved on March 31 after an agreement was reached among the council members in view of the new political relations between Japan and China, it was learned today.

Organized immediately after the reduction of Canton by the Imperial Forces, the Council with representatives of the Japanese Army, Navy and Foreign Office as members, had been acting in an advisory capacity in the rehabilitation of the region, it was disclosed.

All authority previously held by the Council will be transferred to the Japanese Consul-General here, it was revealed.

SOVIET FREIGHTER SUNK OFF MURMANSK BY REICH

Red Army Repulsed at Kuban River by Axis

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—The German air force sank a 2,000-ton class Soviet freighter off Murmansk, it was announced in a war communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today.

Regarding activities in the Eastern Front, it stated that the Red forces launched severe attacks in the area near the mouth of the Kuban River but the Germans repelled them after inflicting heavy damages.

In the period from March 21 to 31, it added, the German forces captured or destroyed 456 Soviet tanks.

Soviets Lose 6,410 Tanks

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—German land forces destroyed a total of 6,410 Soviet tanks during the period from the beginning of this year up to the end of March German military quarters announced today.

Soviets to Attend Parley

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—The Soviet Government has accepted the invitation of its delegates at the anti-Axis Food Problem Conference which is scheduled to be held in Washington in the latter part of April, it was announced by the United States Government, according to information from Washington.

This will be the first time since the start of the current World War when the Soviet Government is dispatching its representatives to an anti-Axis international conference.

Jimmu Tenno Rites Due at Kashihara

On the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of Emperor Jimmu, April 3, prayers will be offered and a lecture meeting held at Kashihara Shrine under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Army Ministry, Home Ministry, Board of Information and the Bureau of Shinto Affairs. Prayers for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia will be offered at 11:00 a.m., at which will be present Fumio Goto, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the various heads of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association branches in the Kwansai district and other connected persons. A grand meeting is scheduled to take place at 1:30 p.m. at the Founding of the Nation Hall within the Shrine precincts. Secretary-General Goto, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitsuji Takeda of the Army Press Department of the Imperial Headquarters and others will speak at the meeting.

AXIS REPULSE TUNISIAN FOE

Italians Take Many Prisoners, Guns-- Enemy Forces Raided

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—Axis forces again staged severe defensive operations yesterday and powerful anti-Axis forces attempted to encircle the Axis units but their plan was completely frustrated, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Italian Forces Make Gains

Domei

ROME, April 1.—The following official announcements were made by the Italian Military Headquarters with respect to the war situation:

"The fighting on the north and central sectors of the Tunisian front has been particularly fierce. However, the Italian forces, as the result of several offensives, captured 172 enemy soldiers, and destroyed 70 enemy guns and a large number of enemy tanks.

"The Italian forces in the south sector, for the purpose of narrowing the line of battle, effected a strategic retreat from Gabes and el Hamma.

"Enemy gun positions and tank corps were attacked by Italian low altitude bombers, which inflicted considerable damage on a large number of enemy tanks.

"The Axis air forces brought down 11 enemy planes during an aerial combat.

"Three enemy planes attempting an attack on an Italian transport fleet in the Mediterranean were repulsed.

"Meanwhile, a powerful formation of enemy planes bombed Cagliari, Sardinia Island, resulting in 60 dead and 62 wounded. Italian fighters, engaging in aerial combat with an attacking enemy formation, shot down three of the enemy's four-engined planes. One Italian plane has not yet returned to its base."

Brazil Hit by Drought

The State of Rio Grande Do Sul in southern Brazil has been suffering from a long spell of dry weather for the last few months, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch on Thursday to Domei relaying a wire from Rio de Janeiro.

A certain government official who recently returned from his inspection tour commented as follows: "The dry weather in the State of Rio Grande Do Sul, which has continued since last winter has completely reduced that district to desolation. Already some 10,000 cattle have been removed while 6,000 residents have left the desolated land and are now engaged in the highway construction. The government is reported to have so far expended 15,000,000 milreis as relief funds.

Britain Closes Factories

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—In view of the shortage of manpower, the British Government has decided to close non-operating factories of various industries under a policy of intensification of industry. London dispatches disclose that 150 spinning factories will be shut down, releasing 1,000,000 workers for orientation into military industries.

U-BOATS ALONE SINK 138 SHIPS DURING MARCH

18 Also Torpedoed-- Luftwaffe Smashes 49 Enemy Vessels

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, April 1.—Reich U-boat squadrons engaged in the destruction of enemy shipping, sank 138 anti-Axis merchantmen totaling 851,600 tons during March and also made torpedo hits on 18 ships. During the same period, the German air forces sank 11 freighters totaling 75,000 tons and damaged 38 others totaling 220,000 tons, one of which is believed to have been sunk.

German surface craft sank two enemy destroyers, nine submarines and nine torpedo-boats, while the U-boats sank one enemy destroyer, damaged two destroyers and seven torpedo-boats. Meanwhile, the German air forces sank one enemy submarine and one convoying warship and also inflicted damages on two destroyers and one patrol boat.

The communique also announced that anti-Axis air forces carried out an air raid yesterday on the residential quarters in Rotterdam causing many casualties among the citizens. This morning, a four-engined enemy bomber appeared over the northwestern part of Germany but was repelled by German anti-aircraft batteries.

Results Announced

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—"German U-boats and air forces sank 149 enemy merchantmen totaling 926,600 tons during the month of March, while the Reich naval forces claimed three enemy destroyers, eight underseacraft, nine torpedo-boats and one patrol ship," the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon today.

Data Given of 28 Ships

The nationalities and names of 28 ships that were sunk in the coastal waters off Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) during the past several months, were revealed by the Red Cross Society in Portugal on Wednesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei

The nationalities of the vessels were revealed as follows:

Grecian	7
Norwegian	4
British	7
American	3
Panamanian	2
Yugoslavian	2
Swedish	2
Dutch	1

The Red Cross Society also announced that 1,069 persons were rescued and that the name and nationality of another craft have not as yet been identified.

President Wang Attends Sino-Japanese Meeting

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—The Sino-Japanese Culture Society held its second meeting participated in by all the Chinese representatives with the coming of the Japanese Cultural Mission.

The opening ceremony was held at 3 p.m. today and the main conference commenced from 5 p.m. Forty-four problems of discussion, including the matter of the unification of the Chinese language, were assigned to the various committees and the program for the day concluded. Later, the representatives attended the dinner party in the evening given by the Sino-Japanese Culture Society.

President Wang Ching-wei specially honored the opening ceremonies by his presence and delivered his address in connection with the enhancement of the cultural intermingling between Japan and China.

Radio speeches were broadcast by members of the Japanese Cultural Mission, Kiyoshi Nobutoki speaking at 8:30 p.m. and On Shionoya at 9:30 p.m.

Belawan Port Repaired

Domei

MEDAN, March 31.—In commemoration of the completion of repair work on port facilities of Belawan, a ceremony will be observed here on April 2, it was learned today.

In this connection, it is revealed that since their occupation of the port a year ago, Japanese Forces have been engaged in the rehabilitation of the port.

Thanks Message Issued By Tojo on Manchou Aid; Nation's Rise Felicitated

Japan Said Grateful For Able Support-- Many Talks Slated

Domei

HSINKING, April 1.—Sincere gratitude toward Manchoukuo for her moral and material aid to Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was expressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who issued the following statement on his arrival here today:

"It has long been my desire to visit Manchoukuo again and now I am very glad to have been able to realize my wish.

"It is a matter for genuine congratulation that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo is in the best of health. It is also a matter for felicitation that Manchoukuo has made steady progress year by year while its national foundation is being further solidified. Especially, it is worthy of note that she celebrated last year the 10th anniversary of the Empire's founding.

"On that occasion His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu graciously made a visit to Manchoukuo and Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo visited Japan as Special Envoy. Thus, the relations between the two countries were further strengthened—a matter of profound congratulation for both the Japanese and Manchoukuoan peoples.

"I also served last year as President of the Association for the Felicitation of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo. On visiting this country, I again tender my congratulations to Manchoukuo for the epochal progress she has made during the last decade and also express, on behalf of the Imperial Government of Japan, profound thanks toward Manchoukuo for the all-out material and moral support she has extended to our country since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, for which both official and civilian circles of Japan are deeply grateful.

"Manchoukuo may be called my second native place because I used to hold a post here and also because I have many acquaintances in this country. On making my second visit after a long absence, I feel a thousand emotions crowd into my mind. Although my present visit will be a short one, I think I will exchange frank opinions with local Government leaders and also inspect various local organs to tender my gratitude to those in service for them."

Greeted by Notables

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, for the first time since his assumption of Japanese leadership set foot upon the soil of Manchoukuo, when he arrived here at 3:45 p.m. today by plane.

Prime Minister Tojo left Tokyo on March 31 for Hsinking via Mukden where he stayed overnight.

Upon his arrival at the Hsinking airfield, Prime Minister Tojo, accompanied by the Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs and secretaries, was met by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Japanese Army,

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U.S. Raider Shot Down In Attack on Narukami

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—The United States Navy Department announced today that Liberator bombers protected by Lightning fighters carried out a bombing raid on Japanese positions on Kiska (Narukami) Island on the forenoon of March 30 and that one of the bombers was shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft gunfire, it is reported from Washington.

Japanese Intensify Raids

With a total of 31 enemy planes shot down and a number of transports either sunk or seriously damaged by the successive air raids conducted by the Japanese Army Air Force during the past 10 days or so, the enemy infesting the Indian-Burmese border is now panic-stricken, authoritative quarters declared yesterday in commenting on Thursday regarding the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters, reports Domei.

The bombing by the Japanese Army Air Force, of the enemy air bases during the past week or so has been most fierce, the same quarters said, pointing out that in addition to the raids conducted upon the Feni Airfield on March 21 and the airfield in the vicinity of Chittagong on March 25, Japanese Army aircraft attacked on March 26 Maungdaw and Maiskhal, north of Cox's Bazar.

On top of these raids, on March 27 and 29, the Japanese Army Air Force also bombed Cox's Bazar and Maungdaw, while on March 30 the Ramu Airfield and Alethangyaw, south of Maungdaw were also baptized with deadly bombs, showing that the Japanese Army Air Force is hammering enemy bases one by one.

The authoritative quarters specially pointed out that the previous announcement that nine enemy planes had been set ablaze at Chittagong has now been corrected to 11 planes set ablaze and two machines destroyed on ground.

Under these circumstances, these quarters said the enemy air force in India is now thinning at a very fast rate.

EDEN'S U.S. TRIP SEEN AS FUTILE

America-Soviet Rift Aggravated Instead Of Becoming Better

Mainichi

ZURICH, April 1.—Prior to his departure for Canada, the British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden called on President Roosevelt, Lease-Lend Administrator Harry Hopkins, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the White House and held an extraordinarily long conference, thus ending his mission, for the time being, of his visit to the United States.

Washington as well as London circles are broadcasting optimistic views ostensibly but in reality, there are points which indicate that the current visit of the British Foreign Secretary did not attain any result.

It is apparent that the mission of Eden's visit to the American capital was to convey military and political plots of Britain to the United States and obtain the latter's understanding. The most important problem, no doubt, was to intervene in the aggravating relations between the United States and the Soviet Union but he utterly failed in this task.

According to a dispatch by a Washington correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, the Amer-

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Kuriyama Fetes Doctors

Domei

HANOI, April 1.—In order to attend the Greater East Asia Medical Conference to be held in Tokyo for two days on April 17 and 18, three French Indo-China representatives, including a professor of Hanoi University, will leave here for Tokyo via Saigon on April 6.

Prior to their departure for Tokyo, Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office, this afternoon invited the three representatives to a farewell tea party held at his official residence here.

Turkey Gets Rail Tracks

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 1.—One thousand tons of railway tracks reached Turkey today from Germany for the construction of railroads in the country. It is expected that additional 4,000 tons of railway tracks will shortly be sent here.

The importation of the same material is in accordance with the agreement for the supply of 5,000 tons of railway tracks recently signed between Germany and Turkey.

CHIANG FORCES WAR WITH REDS

Chungking General Is Reported Killed In Chiangkiatsi Clash

Domei

HSUCHOW, April 1.—The Chungking and the Chinese Communist forces in the Su-hwai sector, whose relations have been propagandized as having been improved, again met in sanguinary clashes in the latter part of March.

According to reliable reports received here, the Communist New Fourth Army availed itself of the turmoil caused to the army under the command of General Han by the Imperial Forces in the recent Su-hwai Campaign to expand its own influence. This egoistic act committed by the New Fourth Army greatly enraged the Chungking forces, including General Han's army, and a frontal clash took place in the latter part of March.

On March 25, a unit 1,200 strong under General Wang of the Seventh Independent Brigade, which had retreated from Szeyang, Kiangsu Province, before the relentless drive of the Imperial Forces, was encircled and attacked by the Sixth Brigade of the Communist New Fourth Army at Chiangkiatsi. The battle resulted in many casualties and a part of General Wang's unit was reorganized into the New Fourth Army.

General Wang barely escaped death and was fleeing together with a small number of his men, when he was again attacked by the 30th corps of the 10th Brigade of the New Fourth Army and was severely

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R.A.F. Bombs Holland

Bomber squadrons of the Royal Air Force raided the southern section of the Netherlands on March 20 and dropped numerous high explosives and incendiary bombs in this area, it was disclosed by the Reich military authorities according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Numerous homes of laborers were destroyed, while 15 persons were killed and 21 fatally injured, the official bulletin revealed.

Commons Holding Session

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The British House of Commons will shortly hold a session in camera where reports will be made on secret problems, Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced today, according to information from London.

Poilus Leave for Tunis

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—The French Volunteer Army, pledging allegiance to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain, has been mustered on the Tunisian front and departed for the front lines today, according to dispatches from Tunis.

Previous to its departure, Resident-General of Tunisia Admiral Jean Esteva exhorted and encouraged the men saying that they shouldered the heavy responsibility for the recovery of the lost territories and the annihilation of the enemies of the Axis nations.

NOTICE

On Jimmu Tenno-Sai, April 3, there will be no Evening Edition of the Nippon Times. Also, April 4 being a semi-annual holiday for all Japanese papers, there will be no Morning Edition of the Nippon Times for April 5.

CHINESE POLICY BEING SETTLED

Speedy Solution to Bolster Ties Assured by Shigemitsu

"All points in Sino-Japanese relations which need revision will be speedily corrected and Japan's epochal new policy toward China will be further bolstered," Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, asserted on Thursday in a press interview following his return here from Nanking yesterday, states Domei.

With completion of the rendition of the Peking Legation Quarter, retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions and the International Settlements in Amoy and Kulangsu, Ambassador Shigemitsu, leaving Nanking on Wednesday, returned to Tokyo on Thursday afternoon by plane, in order to confer with the Tokyo Government on various matters.

Upon his arrival here, the Ambassador immediately called on Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, at his official residence.

Lauds Wang's Trip

Interviewed by the press after his call, Ambassador Shigemitsu declared the visit of President Wang Ching-wei to Japan at the end of last year paved the way for the propelling of China's air-tight cooperation with Japan, resulting in China's declaration of war on the United States and Britain upon the President's return to China.

"That was followed immediately," Ambassador Shigeitsu stated, "by Japan's epochal new policy toward China, the sole aim of which is to consolidate the power of the National Government in all its ramifications. This has led to the rendition of exclusive Japanese concessions, retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter and the renouncement of the the administrative rights over the International Settlements in Amoy and Kulangsu as well as transfer of 1,000 enemy properties in China.

"In order to give economic support to the National Government, Japan also decided to abolish further the issuance of the Japanese military scrip in China. All of these measures are intended to enable China to have restored full sovereignty and territorial integrity—a long cherished desire of China.

He emphatically stated that China is seriously taking all possible measures to cooperate with Japan in the spirit of sharing both life and death. "The same thing can be said of North China," he added.

"Moreover, both economic and industrial circles, as well as the general public now understand fully Japan's true intentions, and they are definitely committed to supporting the National Government."

Ties Are Strengthened

"This happy state of affairs naturally has a far-reaching favorable effect upon the conduct of the Government on the part of the National Government," he continued. "It was exactly at this juncture that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo flew to China and had intimate conversations with President Wang, which had the effect of further cementing the ties of friendship between Japan and China, making them entirely unshakable.

"On the other hand, Italy and other friendly nations have stepped up with Japan and have abolished extraterritoriality in China, thereby making it clear that they are friendly disposed toward China.

"Thus, the long cherished desire of China for perfect independence, full sovereignty and territorial integrity is now being realized with the active support of Japan.

"That all China is now burning with the desire to reconstruct a new China upon its own initiative and responsibility can be clearly seen from the speech of President Wang delivered on the third anniversary of the return of China's capital to Nanking.

"There is no need to add that Japan's new policy toward China will be pushed to thoroughness. Past Sino-Japanese relations cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory, and all points which need revision will be speedily corrected.

"At the same time, the first and foremost thing for China to do is to boost her own constructive work, and judging from the present indications, much can be expected of the future of China."

Chiang Forces War With Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

wounded. A report claims that he was killed.

Another report has it that General Han's units were again attacked by the 18th Legion and the General had a narrow escape. These reports indicate that the relations between the Communist and Chungking forces have again been aggravated despite propaganda to the contrary.

Press Comments

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the interchange of central and provincial officials is expected to go a long way toward the unification of the central and local' systems.

Since these structural and personnel changes have perfected the decisive war system of Manchoukuo, we hope that its Government and people will now devote themselves to the actual enforcement of the tasks of cultural renovation, maintenance of public safety and expansion of productivity with greater zeal than ever.

The Indian Problem

MAINICHI—The situation in India is now such that an explosion may take place any minute. When martial law was declared in Ahmedabad recently, we intuitively felt that the situation in India was not such as it was reported to the world through British censorship, and true to this intuition of ours martial law has been laid down for the whole country.

The Indian problem in Britain itself, however, has made no progress whatever and the same point is being rehashed over and over again. The Laborites and Liberals still think that some compromise could be reached through negotiations, while the Conservatives still believe that they can rule India with an iron hand. Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery is still saying that a solution of the difficulties may yet be discovered. What does he mean by solution?

As we have previously pointed out, the spirit of independence among the Indian people is to be smashed and India again subjugated and trampled underfoot. Such is the only conceivable formula for the British. The Conservatives, unlike the other parties which are taken to daydreaming, have some grasp of the real situation but the question is whether the Indian Government has the strength to suppress the uprising of the Indian masses goaded to fury by the memory of barbarous cruelty and greedy exploitation to which they have been subjected.

The Indian independence movement has already become too much for the British to cope with. Moreover, there are now unmistakable signs that the movement will inevitably be fanned to the combustion point. The great factor is the famine that is now countrywide. Since last year the shortage of foodstuff in India has grown acute. It is said that the situation is especially bad in Bengal. Recently, damage to crops from locusts has developed in the northwestern areas, so that the famine situation is likely to be aggravated still further. Revolution goes hand in hand with famine. Can the British authorities conquer these twins by the might of their sword even while dispatching expeditionary forces to West Asia and transporting foodstuff there?

The fires of rebellion have been lit in Bengal and the British governor has established dictatorship in that province. It must be a source of extreme terror to the British that the first to flare up should be this province, confronting as it does the Japanese across a single mountain range. Mahatma Gandhi in the hands of the British is apparently steadily weakening after his fast. What must happen if he should succumb? That must be another terrifying thought to the British. Every moment the position of the British in India is growing more untenable. They are now on the brink of a terrible explosion.

U.S.-Soviet Rift

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is held that Roosevelt is hoping for an opportunity to have a conference with Premier Josef Stalin. The Chief Executive apparently fears that the Soviet Union will be a great impediment in attaining the country's sinister ambition unless it is held in check now. The President also plans to acquire bases in Siberia as a price for the Lease-Lend and the formation of the second front, thus hoping that the Soviet Union will pick the chestnut out of the fire for the United States in its struggle with Japan.

However, no matter how intensifying the American maneuvers may grow, it is impossible to draw a conclusion that the Soviet Union, knowing as it does the hidden design of the United States, will relieve itself of the independent stand and dance to America's tune.

The Soviet Union was finally drawn into the current World War and is now fighting Germany on the side of the anti-Axis camp from all outward appearances, but the war between the Soviet Union and Germany and that between the Anglo-American countries and the Axis nations nevertheless varies fundamentally.

The United States could not have been ignorant of this fact but the country had decided to "bury the hatchet" so to speak and aid the Soviet Union for the time being when it discovered that the Soviets could be utilized in reducing the heavy pressure of Germany.

Contrary to the American expectation, however, there is no indication that Germany and the Soviet Union will face a common ruin despite over 20 months of death struggle, but rather, it was found that the Soviet forces were much stronger than was at first anticipated. Consequently, although the United States hopes to see the Germans crushed, it would be inevitable for the country to come face to face with a new and dangerous menace should the Soviet Union emerge victorious.

Thus, the Soviet Union has now become a dreadful obstacle next to the Axis nations in the attainment of the American ambition. The recent speech delivered by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was none other than the reflection of such an atmosphere among American circles.

It may be considered, therefore, that the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, at this juncture, have become extremely delicate, entering into a new stage since the Soviet-American collaboration in June the year before last.

It is worthy of attention that the recent opinion of the American press is assuming a critical attitude toward the Soviet Union and it can be anticipated that the United States, in the future, will demand the compensation of the Soviet Government even if the aid is continued. And, as there is not the slightest sign that the Soviet Union will agree to such a demand, the difference of views between the two countries will doubtless become aggravated, giving rise to a possibility of an important change in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is clear that the United States is already making the Soviet Union its potential enemy. The American military authorities are planning to expand its standing army to 10,000,000 with the Soviet Union as the objective for undertaking this increase. Further, the strengthening of military bases in Alaska and the opening of the new Alaska route were of course due to the necessity of making a stand against Japan, but on the other hand, these may also be interpreted to mean preparations against the Soviet Union.

Originally the attitude of America toward the Soviet Uunion was either absolute indifference or antipathy. Until the time of the outbreak of the Reich-Soviet War, America regarded the Soviet Union virtually as a hostile country. Therefore, it is not difficult to presume the possible attitude which the United States might assume in case the Soviet Union becomes useless or an obstacle to America.

At any rate, with the British Empire on the road to collapse at present, the development of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, two bigwigs in the anti-Axis camp, deserves serious attention as it is likely to have an important bearing upon the present War and the future world political situation.

STRONGER TIES SEEN VISIT AIM

Manchoukuo's Efforts Fully Appreciated by Tojo, Say Tokyo Circle

Commenting on Prime Minister Tojo's visit to Hsinking, sources close to the Government emphasized that one of the purposes of his journey is to consolidate further existing amicable relations between Japan and Manchoukuo according to Domei.

The Prime Minister voiced his determination to strengthen collaboration between Japan and Manchoukuo in a verbal statement in Hsinking upon his arrival in the Manchoukuo capital, the same quarters stressed, adding, on the same occasion, the Japanese leader, on behalf of the Japanese nation, expressed deep appreciation for the full support given by Manchoukuo to Japan in the latter's prosecution of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

The Prime Minister also recognized Manchoukuo's position as the northern front of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and as a continental supply base for Japan, the same quarters said.

That Manchoukuo within the past 10 years has developed to a remarkable degree her natural resources contributing much toward strengthening Japan's fighting power was not lost sight of by the Japanese Prime Minister in expressing his appreciation of Manchoukuo's cooperation with Japan, they said.

Recalling that Prime Minister Tojo only recently completed a visit to the National Government of China at Nanking, and declaring that he is the first Japanese Prime Minister while in office to visit Manchoukuo, the same quarters stated that Prime Minister Tojo has accomplished the mission of drawing still closer the bonds of friendship linking the three sister states of East Asia.

War No Joke for Yankees Now—Allay Hunger With Horse Flesh

"The war has now become no joke or fun to the American people, although they undoubtedly started it in a whimsical spirit," Teiichi Muto, noted political commentator, declared in an article entitled, "America and Horse Meat" appearing in yesterday's Yomiuri-Hochi, reports Domei.

Alluding to the report that Americans have recently begun to eat horse flesh, which had been tabooed hitherto not only by superstitious customs but also by law, the commentator declared that this action and the food rationing system enforced in Britain constitute twin proofs of the distress of the Anglo-American powers.

Canned Goods Disappear

The shortage of tin owing to the loss of territories in the Southern Regions, which had, prior to the war, supplied 95 per cent of America's tin requirements, Mr. Muto said, has caused the suspension of America's canning industry, which ranked first in the world. Inasmuch as the Americans are the greatest consumers of canned goods, he said, the distress caused them by this deprivation must be indeed great, but nothing can be done about it.

Pointing out that 20,000,000 automobiles were scrapped in America, to the great distress of the American people to whom automobiles are an indispensable means of transportation, the commentator attributed it to the extreme shortage of gasoline, which in turn is due to the interruption of transportation as the result of the war.

Despite the rich oil resources of America, it does not necessarily mean that oil gushes out in New York or Washington, he declared. Under the circumstances, it is only natural and it is not at all surprising that America has fallen into the present plight upon the outbreak of the war. In the same manner, the interruption of transportation has brought about the shortage of sugar, of which the Americans are the largest consumers in the world.

Have Less Finery

Another factor irritating the Americans, according to the commentator, is their possession of a very small reserve stock of clothing. Under the circumstance, the interruption of transportation of wool and other cloth fibers has created a serious problem in the life of the people.

These conditions, together with the rising prices caused by the colossal budget of $100,000,000,000, Mr. Muto declared, are increasing the difficulties of the American Government in its prosecution of the war. Thus the war has now become no joke or fun to the American people, although they undoubtedly started it in a whimsical spirit.

As to Britain, Mr. Muto pointed out that the reserve stock of food which it had stored prior to the war in the light of experience during the previous World War must have by now become exhausted in view of the lapse of three and a half years since the outbreak of the present war and the increasing effective result achieved by German U-boats. Thus, the British, who have been known to betray no weakness even in times of greatest distress, have gradually shown signs of confusion and worry.

MORE U.S. PLANES URGED BY PRESS IN PACIFIC WAR

Fears Nippon Will Win If Air Force Small

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 29.—The United States authorities, though outwardly boasting of their gigantic fighting strength dependent on the enormous arms production, are in reality greatly pessimistic about the future of the Pacific War situation. This fact is well discernible in the opinions of the American press which represents the general will of the American public.

A Washington dispatch reaching here says that the Washington Post, in its editorial on Monday, pointed out the vital necessity of airplane activities in the Pacific war and commented as follows:

"The United States must further dispatch large numbers of troops to the Pacific war theater, and especially urgent is the increase of airplanes. The Japanese Army has numerous planes. Consequently, unless the United States does its best toward augmenting the air force, the Japanese will surely be able to frustrate America's offensive through 'the brilliant war results they have gained up to today.'"

Program for Education In North Borneo Decided

Domei

KUCHING, April 1.—In the education of the inhabitants of North Borneo emphasis will be laid on the training of boys and girls for active participation in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, officials of the Military Administration of North Borneo told educational and religious leaders at a meeting held here on March 28 and 29 at the invitation of the Military Administration.

In accordance wtih the outline of educational and religious guidance policies determined at the meeting, cultivation of the Japanese spirit through the Japanese language, the spirit of practical labor service and the renovation of people's living will be stressed.

It was added that the present system of separate education for native inhabitants for Chinese will be abolished and the existing schools will be taken over and operated by the various provincial governments.

The establishment of new schools will be permitted when they are deemed essential for the education and guidance of the native inhabitants provided they do not interfere with local self-government.

Japanese language schools will be established for the time being in Tawau and Kuching.

Colombia Settles Dispute

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—With an accord of opinion having been reached regarding the demarcation between Colombia and Venezuela which has been under deliberation by the joint commission organized by the representatives of the two countries, the Governments of the countries concerned today signed an agreement pertaining to the new border between them.

POLES SEEK ASSISTANCE IN DISCORD WITH SOVIET

Premier Asks for U.S. And British Mediation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—While the Soviet-Polish strife originating from the refugee Polish regime's demand for the recovery of Polish territories is being ever intensified, the Polish authorities seem to be tenaciously manoeuvering to settle the matter with British mediation and American assistance.

A London telegram received here from the correspondent of a certain local journal reports to the following effect:

"General Feliejan Slawoj-Skeladkowski, Premier of the refugee Polish regime in London, has recently met Archbishop of New York Francis J. Spellman several times when the former is said to have told the latter that the Soviet Government, on the pretext of having annexed eastern Poland to the Soviet territory in 1939, is treating the Poles living in the Soviet territory as 'Russians.'

"What General Slawoj-Skeladkowski intends to do, it seems to be, is to win the sympathy of American Catholics through the efforts of Archbishop Spellman on the one hand and to cause the Vatican authorities to file a strong protest with the Soviet Government in connection with this particular problem."

Thai Scribes Emphasize Collaboration in Sphere

Domei

TAIHOKU, March 29.—Stressing that the Thai intellectuals had correct knowledge of Japan before the opening of hostilities despite the Anglo-American propaganda, Viraj Burane Silpin and Prot Buddhi Nanahana, the first Thai press correspondents dispatched to Japan, expressed desire that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere be established through close collaboration between Japan and Thailand, at a press interview here today.

They declared that they were impressed by the prevailing tranquillity and calmness of the people under wartime, which are indicative of the high morale of the Japanese people.

During their scheduled stay in Tokyo of one year for opening branches of papers, the two newsman said they want to contribute toward creating still better understanding between the two nations.

Roosevelt Holds Council

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—According to a dispatch from Washington, President Franklin Roosevelt in the wake of the conference of American war commanders at the fighting fronts held a meeting of the Pacific Military Council, at which were present British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Australian Minister Sir Owen Dixon and New Zealand Minister Walter Nash.

Roosevelt on the occasion reported on the results of his conversations with British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, and then the parley exami[illegible] the latest developments on the [illegible]sian and the Pacific fronts.

INDIANS REFUTE BRITAIN'S LIES

White Paper Blasted As Camouflage for Divide, Rule Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 30.—Britain's unscrupulous attempt to shift the responsibility for the present plight of India to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, which was divulged in the recent White Paper of the British Government, is bitterly denounced by all the Indian people alike regardless of their racial or political differences.

Associated Press reports from New Delhi that the president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, fiercely attacking the British Government of India's policy toward India, has recently declared to the following effect:

"The anti-Axis Powers declare that they are fighting the present war to protect the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter, but Britain, in executing her administrative and military policies in India, is completely ignoring the Indian public opinion.

"If Britain claims herself to be a strict observer of the Atlantic Charter, the British Government should immediately give independence to India, but that it has no such intention has been made clear by the recent White Paper.

"Unless India gains complete independence; there cannot be any economic prosperity in India. The White Paper in question attributes the present deadlock of the Indian political situation to the Indian National Congress' anti-British movement, but responsibility obviously rests with the British Government of India. Unless Mahatma Gandhi is released, the deadlock can never be broken through."

In order to prosecute their hackneyed policy of ruling India under two differently partitioned administrative areas, the British Government is frantically trying to curry favor of the Moslem Party, but an interesting fact is that even the Moslem League is apparently disgusted over the dirty London Government's policy. As a matter of fact, the newspaper "Twilight," the organ of the League, in its recent editorial, is said to have stated:

"In the White Paper, the Moslems are praised of their 'good behavior', but they must strictly guard against the cunning British policy so as not to be allured by it. We want to especially emphasize at this moment that the crafty British policy will never contribute anything to the betterment of the Indian-British relations."

CHIANG KAI-SHEK SENDS ARMY MISSION TO CAIRO

Briton Heads Mission To Woo Mohammedans

A Chungking Military Mission recently arrived in Cairo, and the British representative, who is the leader of the Chungking group, secured an audience with King Faruk I and presented a letter from Chiang Kai-shek to the Egyptian sovereign, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

The British leader of the Chungking party is a cunning and able diplomat, who secretly worked in Baghdad to win over the Mohammedan faction there at the time of Iraq's intervention in the war. He also presented letters from Chiang Kai-shek to Prince Amir Feysal of Saudi Arabia and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey at that time.

It is believed, the dispatch commented, that the unscrupulous Brittish diplomat is scheming to force the Egyptian Government to participate in the war by utilizing the cooperation of the Mohammedans.

Message of Thanks Is Issued by Tojo

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo and other high Government officials and civilian notables.

Prime Minister Tojo and his suite then rode to the headquarters of the Kwantung Japanese Army, where he received reports on prevailing conditions of the Kwantung Army from General Umezu for about an hour in the capacity of War Minister and held conversations with General Umezu.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo then entered the Guest Hall, his temporary quarters. There he was presented with the Grand Cordon of the Lanhua through Manchoukuo Foreign Minister Li Shaokeng.

At 6:30 p.m. he attended a dinner party held in his honor by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo General Umezu.

Eden's U.S. Trip Seen As Futile

(Continued from Page 1)

ican Government does not desire to have the good offices of Britain concerning this question. With the intention of bringing the Soviet Union into alignment with itself by its own power for the attainment of its own objective of war, Washington is confident that America alone will be able to adjust its relations with Moscow, it is reported.

On the other hand, Britain is well aware that in case Central Europe collapses, what a fearful hand the Soviet Union would possibly extend. This was the reason why Britain sent Eden on the distant journey and made the strenuous exertion to conclude a 4-Power Pact of Britain, America, the Soviet Union and Chungking regime in order to bind the hands and feet of the Soviet Union just in good time as revealed by the recent telegram to the Times, London, from Washington. However, the United States showed an attitude of discountenancing any long-term pact like an alliance treaty to be made with Moscow at the instance of Britain.

The foregoing telegram to the Times stated that Eden, on the occasion of his conversations with the political leaders of America, tried to persuade them about the inevitability of an Anglo-Soviet alliance. Though he stressed this point, Eden was unsuccessful to induce America to share the same opinion with him. On the contrary, the Washington parley conducted by Eden has had the opposite result of clarifying that the gap between the United States and the Soviet Union is unexpectedly deeper.

Visits Canadian Leader

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, who is now on a visit in Ottawa, today held an interview with Canadian Prime Minister William L. MacKenzie King with whom he exchanged views regarding anti-U-boat warfare, according to information from Ottawa.

Eden is expected to make a speech before the members of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons this evening which will be broadcast throughout the countrty.

Eden in Ottawa

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden arrived at Ottawa today after having finished his visit to the United States, according to a telegram from Ottawa.

Industrialists Hold Meeting

A number of Japan's leading industrialists including Shinji Yoshino, forner Commerce and Industry Minister, attended the Dai-Nippon Industrial Art Society's meeting which was held at Tsurunoya on the Ginza on Thursday evening on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the society, states Domei.

The principal purpose of the gathering was to discuss ways and means for the preservation of Japanese industrial arts.

The industrialists present, approved a plan which calls for the introduction of Japanese industrial arts to foreign countries.

The society has re-established its headquarters in the Nomura Building and will continue its activities from April 4.

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To Stop at Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, April 1.—Effective from today the port of call in South China for vessels of the Toa Maritime Transportation Company will be restricted, in principle, to Hongkong, and transhipment of material from here to other regions of South China will be effected by the Canton Inland Waterways Management Association, it was learned today.

To ease the burden of shippers of goods bound for Canton through Hongkong, the Association has reduced freight rates on cargoes by 20 to 30 per cent in addition to 10 to 20 per cent curtailment of passenger rates, it also was learned.

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Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

No. 15,809 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ARMY EAGLES CONTINUE TO SMASH ENEMY BASES ON EASTERN INDIA COAST

20 Aircraft Destroyed; 1 Transport Sunk, 4 Others Damaged

BETWEEN MARCH 26-30

Military Establishments at Maungdaw, Cox's Bazar, Alethangyaw Are Hit

Continuing their smashing attacks on the enemy's air bases and military establishments in Eastern India, units of the Imperial Army Air Forces between March 26 and 30 shot down 19 enemy planes, destroyed another on the ground, sank one transport, heavily damaged four others, and inflicted heavy damages on military establishments at several places, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Thursday.

The enemy planes were downed and military establishments damaged during attacks on Maungdaw, Cox's Bazar, Ramu Airfield, which is east of Cox's Bazar, and on Alethangyaw, south of Maungdaw.

The enemy transports ware sunk and damaged at Maisknal Island, north of Cox's Bazar.

Communique Issued

The communique follows:

"The Imperial Army Air Units are continuing to attack the enemy's air bases and military establishments in eastern India. The situation from March 26 to 30 is as follows:

"(1) Damage dealt the enemy:

a. March 26. One plane shot down and five military establishments burned down at Maungdaw. One 1,000-ton class transport sunk and four 500-ton class transports severely damaged off Maiskhal Island, north of Cox's Bazar.

b. March 27. The battle results in the attacks on Cox's Bazar and Maungdaw are as already announced.

c. March 29. Six planes shot down at Maungdaw and Cox's Bazar.

d. March 30. Twelve planes shot down, one destroyed on the ground and military establishments at nine places burned down at Ramu Airfield, east of Cox's Bazar. Military establishments and munitions depots blown up at Alethangyaw, south of Maungdaw.

"(2) No damage suffered by our side except on March 27."

Enemy Plane Downed

A Japanese warplane commanded by Lieutenant Sanae Ishii sent down a British plane by deliberately colliding into it after it had exhausted its ammunition, according to a Rangoon dispatch to Domei dated April 1.

An enemy craft appeared over Tonggu, apparently in an attempt to make a solo raid in spite of the many series of severe bombings to which the British air force in India had been subjected. A Japanese Army plane commanded by Lieutenant Ishii, which had been held in readiness on the ground, immediately took off and in the course of a terrific dogfight it exhausted its machine-gun ammunition. Undaunted it went in pursuit of the enemy and by carrying out a death-collision against its vertical rudder sent it down to its destruction.

The Ishii plane itself was miraculously undamaged and it returned safely to its home base.

Decoux Sees North F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, April 1.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, yesterday returned from an extensive three-day inspection trip of Northern French Indo China. In the course of the present trip, the Governor-General closely inspected conditions in Langson and other northern border districts in Tonkin Province, it was revealed.

Oro Bay Hit Again

The Imperial Air Forces repeated their raid on Oro Bay, New Guinea, on Tuesday, and inflicted heavy damages to the harbor facilities, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Wednesday, in reporting a dispatch from Melbourne.

Kaifeng Consulate Opened by Japan; Ceremony Is Held

Domei

KAIFENG, April 1.—The opening ceremony of the new Japanese Consulate at Kaifeng, Honan Province, was held this morning, attended by the official and military representatives of Japan and China. For the time being, the new consulate will include only the general affairs and economic sections. The area under its jurisdiction embraces the Model Peace zone south of the Peking-Hankow Railway in Honan Province, excluding the Changteh extreme northern Honan Province district, with about 20,000 Japanese residents under its supervision.

GREETINGS ARE SENT TO CULTURAL TALKS

Minister Aoki Congratulates Three-Day Session Being Held at Nanking

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Thursday wired congratulations to the second session of the national representatives' assembly of the Japanese-Chinese Cultural Association being held in Nanking for three days beginning Thursday.

In his message, Mr. Aoki paid high tribute to contributions made by the assembly members to promote Sino-Japanese cultural activities and exhorted the association to further strengthen the cultural unity of the two countries.

Cultural Exchange Studied

Domei

NANKING, March 31.—Including colorful events, the second session of the national representatives' assembly of the Japanese-Chinese Cultural Association is to be held here for three days beginning tomorrow, to discuss various problems connected with cultural exchange between Japan and China.

After visiting the late President Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum in the forenoon, the opening ceremony of the assembly will be held from 2 p.m. Thursday at the auditorium of the Cultural Association, with the first conference following immediately after the ceremony. It will be attended by 11 Japanese and about 70 Chinese representatives.

There will be a banquet given by the Association in honor of the representatives from 7 p.m. of the same day.

The morning of the second day's session will be devoted to discussion of proposals by various committees, and the afternoon to a round-table conference between Japanese and Chinese representatives.

The Mayor of Nanking will be host to the representatives at tea on the same afternoon, and in the evening, the Publicity Ministry and three other Government ministries will jointly give a banquet in honor of the representatives.

At the plenary session of the conference during the morning of the final day, April 3, various proposals introduced will be voted upon, and the closing ceremony at 11 a.m. will bring the entire session to a close.

President Wang Ching-wei will be host at a luncheon to be given in honor of the representatives.

Events more or less informal such as chess tournaments, and writing and painting by the representatives will be held on April 4, following the regular session.

Issues First Copies

Domei

TSINAN, April 1.—The first copies of the Shantung Toa Shimpo were issued this morning by the Toa Shimpo, leading Japanese newspaper in North China, which recently absorbed the former Shantung Shimpo. Yasuhiko Ogawa, president of the former Shantung Shimpo, has been appointed president of the Shantung Toa Shimpo.

Kagoshima Air Corps Head

The Navy Office on Thursday announced the appointment of Captain Shigeo Kamioka as the Commander of the Kagoshima Naval Air Corps.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD INDIA IS HIT

British Newspapers Flay Government for Bungling of Independence Question

The muddled, inane manner in which the British Government is handling the Indian question was the subject of a scathing attack by the British press following the debate on the subject in the House of Commons on March 30, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

All the important newspapers in Britain published editorials on March 31 condemning the policy of the Government in dealing with the Indian question.

The Times stated: "Every means has been tried, but we have got nowhere. Manifestly the Indian question has run on the rocks." The Daily Mail did not conceal its surprise at the helplessness of Parliament. It declared: We do not remember having ever heard things said on the floor of the House of Commons of a more inane nature than the things uttered during the House of Commons' debate on March 30 on the Indian question.

The Manchester Guardian condemned the whole policy of the Government toward India. The statement by L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, the paper declared, was trite and nothing more than a recapituation of a formula, it said. The paper added that it had no doubt that the Government is at a loss regarding what it ought to do with regard to India.

Of all papers the Daily Herald was most violent in its criticism of the attitude of the Government on the Indian question.

India a Thorn

"The Indian question," the paper said, "has been tormenting the people of Britain like a nightmare ever since hostilities started in India. It is customary for the British statesmen to mince their words whenever they have to mention India. India no longer is the greatest jewel of the Crown. It has become a thorn in the Crown. The British Government is eager to get out of all responsibility for the present state of affairs in India. We are reminded of the Pharisee."

Meanwhile, it was reported that in India the supporters of a policy of reconciliation with Britain are trying their utmost to find out what is to be done in order to end the deadlock in the Anglo-Indian situation. Outstanding among them are Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Rajagopala Chari, Jayakar, Birla, Sir Purushattamdas Thakurdas, and K. Munshi. These people, who are working for a reconciliation between India and Britain, named a delegation of four members to see the Governor-General of India in an attempt to persuade them to agree to the plan for the settlement of the Indian question which had been worked out by them.

The delegation did see the Government-General. But nothing came out of the meeting, in view of the fact that the British authorities in India would not set Mahatma Gandhi free and had no disposition to allow the delegates to see the Mahatma in his call.

What transpired at the meeting will be public knowledge in a few days as it has been arranged for the note laid before the Government-General by the group which is for setting the Indian question by compromise to be published in New Delhi along with the Governor-General's reply to it.

Indian People Indignant

The people of India as a whole are indignant over the White Paper which has been issued by the British Government on the Indian question. As for the speech of Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery in the House of Commons, which was full of baseless accusations against India, they are reacting to it in a manner which leaves no doubt that they will make things difficult for the British. In the opinion of leaders of the Indian masses the House of Commons speech of the Secretary of State for India was full of contradictions. These Indians take special note of the passage occurring in the Amery speech saying that "the Indian National Congress

(Continued on Page 2)

OKUMURA GIVEN DIRECTOR POST IN NEW CHANGE

Board of Information Sees Extensive Reshuffle on Thursday

REORGANIZATION EFFECTED

Colonel Matsumura Leave Position to Assume New Duties In War Ministry

The personnel changes in the Board of Information relative to the reorganization of that organization were announced on Thursday. The changes involved the directors of various divisions and chiefs of sections.

Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, was appointed acting director pro tem of the First and Second Divisions. This is a temporary measure taken due to the difficulty of finding right men for these positions, it is understood. As regards the Director of the First Division, the authorities are expected shortly to select a right man to be appointed full director, while the post of the Second Division will be held concurrently by Vice-President Okumura for the time being, in view of the fact that the same Division deals with important functions which form the nucleus of the Board's activities, such as the control of the press and broadcasts and the supervision of publications. It is expected that a full-fledged chief will shortly be selected for the Arts and Amusements Section of the Fourth Division.

The list of the officials whose posts have been changed follows:

Vice-President of the Board of Information, Kiwao Okumura, appointed as acting Director pro tem of the First and Second Divisions.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Katsuya Sato, relieved of the post of the Deputy Director of the First Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, relieved of the same post.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Tokuyasu Fukuda, appointed Chief Secretary of the Secretariat of the President of the Board of Information and concurrently the Chief of the Archives and Documents Section of the same.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Kaoru Hayashi, appointed Chief of the Planning Section of the First Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Mitsugu Takahashi, appointed Chief of the Information Section of the First Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Motosaburo Yatomi, appointed Chief of the National Athletics Section of the First Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Nobuyasu Shimono, appointed Chief of the Weekly Bulletin Section of the First Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Yoshio Miyamoto, appointed Chief of the Newspaper Section of the Second Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Magoichi Takemoto, appointed Chief of the Publication Section of the Second Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Shiro Mizutani, appointed Chief of the Broadcasting Section of the Second Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Yuzo Isono, appointed Chief of the Overseas Propaganda Section and concurrently Chief of the Investigation Section of the Third Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Keiichi Tatsuki, appointed Chief of the Overseas Undertaking Section of the Third Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Motohiko Kanai, appointed Chief of the Censorship Section and concurrently Chief of the Art and Amusement Section of the Fourth Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Shiro Inouye, appointed Chief of the Literature Section of the Fourth Division.

Secretary in the Board of Information, Goro Takase, relieved of the same post.

Secretary in the Board of Information and concurrently Secretary of the Education Ministry, Suketoshi Fuha, relieved of the same and also the concurrent posts.

Secretaries in the Board of Information, Katsuya Sato, Norimasa Kuniya and Saijiro Furuhashi, all appointed to serve in the Conference

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW AIR CORPS IS COMMANDED BY PRINCE KUNI

Navy Ministry Announces Move In Line With Policy to Bolster Aerial Power

LEAVES UENO FOR POST

Authorities Awed His Imperial Highness of Rear-Admiral Rank Will Train Fliers

The appointment of His Imperial Highness Rear-Admiral Prince Asaakira Kuni as the Commander of the x x Combined Air Corps of the Navy was announced Thursday by the Navy Ministry.

Establishment of the new combined naval air corps simultaneously with the appointment of His Imperial Highness is in parallel with the organization in the Imperial Navy not very long ago of a combined general air training force and a general air force by the Navy in order to strengthen its air arm in both fields of training and combat, it is said.

Observers respectfully recall that His Imperial Highness Prince Kuni has been pleased in the past to gain direct experiences in both training and aerial combat.

In this connection, the Navy Ministry announced, "It fills us with trepidation to have His Imperial Highness lead personally in the training of the Naval Wild Eagles."

His Imperial Highness Rear-Admiral Prince Kuni left the Ueno Station Thursday morning to take up his new post, it was learned.

Before leaving the capital, His Imperial Highness, accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander Hirohata Tsuchiyama, aide to His Imperial Highness, proceeded to the Imperial Palace to take leave of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

His Imperial Highness Rear-Admiral Prince Kuni also called on Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, at the Navy Ministry.

COMPLETE CHANGE MADE IN JAVA POLICE SYSTEM

Classification of Members Cut Down to 5 From Former 22.Rank Setup

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 1.—In order to perfect the police system of new Java and to bolster the morale of the native police officers, the Japanese Military Administration here has created a new system of ranks as part of the reconstruction program in Java, it was disclosed.

It is understood that the 22-rank system enforced by the Dutch administration has been reduced to five ranks by the authorities. The new system comprises the chief of police, police superintendent, police inspector, assistant police inspector and police and will be put into effect from today, it was revealed.

The newly-created ranks of police superintendant, police inspector and assistant police inspector will be divided into two grades while the rank of police will be divided into three.

The Japanese authorities will adopt the merit system of promotion and ranks of each officer will be identifiable according to the respective uniforms and caps.

YOUTHS LEAVE NANKING

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—More than 20 representatives of Japanese youth corps who participated in the celebration of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking and other affiliated events here left for Shanghai by train this morning.

An elaborate inspection program for Japanese youth envoys is being prepared by Japanese and Chinese leaders in the port city, it was disclosed.

New Thai Minister

Domei

BANGKOK, April 1.—Major Kri Dechtiwong has been appointed Minister without Portfolio, it was disclosed here last night. He will assist Minister of Industry Vejjayanb Rangsrib in the capacity of Vice-Minister, it was further revealed.

TOJO REACHES HSINKING ON EPOCH MAKING VISIT; RECEIVES HIGH AWARDS

Hsinking Circles Hail Tojo's Trip; Recall Premier's Help in Past

Will Stimulate Progress of Second Five-Year Plan for Industrial Development; War Structure To Be Further Bolstered

Domei

HSINKING, April 1.—Jubilantly greeting the present visit of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to Manchoukuo, well-informed quarters here emphasized that it will have far-reaching effect in stimulating the progress of Manchoukuo, especially upon the nation's Second Five-Year Plan for industrial development.

These quarters based their observation upon the fact that Prime Minister Tojo is a man who contributed immeasurably in the past to this nation's First Five-Year Plan and recalled that the Prime Minister was at one time directly engaged in the development of Manchoukuo as Gendarmerie Commander and Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army.

They pointed out that Manchoukuo has today successfully concluded its First Five-Year Plan and is engaged in the second year's work of its Second Five-Year Plan in the carrying out of which it has made an important contribution toward Japan's successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

The innumerable contributions of Manchoukuo to Japan and the mighty work of the country in strengthening the war structure of East Asia are certain to receive added impetus as a result of the Prime Minister's visit, the same circles stated.

Although General Tojo is here on an unofficial visit to pay homage to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and to felicitate the brilliant progress of Manchoukuo as well as to express his gratitude for the nation's wholehearted cooperation with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, nevertheless they stressed, the significance of the visit is in the fact that this is the first time since the establishment of the Manchoukuo Empire that an active Prime Minister of Japan has visited the country.

The visit furthermore, is tremendously significant they said, when one looks at the relationship existing between Japan and Manchoukuo—a relationship which has existed on a foundation of integral unity and a relationship which proclaims to the world the magnanimity of the ethical code of the East and which stands as a paragon to guide all the races of East Asia on their way toward eternal co-prosperity and peace.

This, they concluded, is in short the reason why all the people of Manchoukuo, both civilian and official, have welcomed the visit of Prime Minister Tojo with all-out sincerity.

First Trip by a Prime Minister of Nippon While In Office

OF INFORMAL NATURE

Announcement of Arrival Made By Manchoukuo Bureau of Information Thursday

Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo arrived at Hsinking on an informal visit at 3:45 p.m. Thursday, according to a communique issued by the Manchoukuo Bureau of Information at 5 p.m. the same day, reports a Domei dispatch from Hsinking.

The communique said:

"Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister Tojo left Tokyo on March 31 and after stopping at Mukden arrived at Hsinking at 3:45 p.m. today. The Prime Minister is scheduled to pay his respects to His Majesty the Emperor, express congratulations to the government and people of Manchoukuo over the phenomenal progress made by our country and conduct a tour of inspection and comfort-bringing in various parts of the land."

Tojo Is Decorated

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has been pleased to confer the highest order of the realm on Prime Minister Tojo and other orders on the members of his suite, according to a Domei dispatch from Hsinking dated April 1.

The ceremony of conferment was performed in the main hall of the guest mansion at which the Tojo Mission are staying at 6:10 p.m. on the very day of their arrival in Hsinking. Foreign Minister Li Shaokeng presented the decorations.

Prime Minister Tojo was invested with the Grand Order of the Lanhua; Major-General Kenryo Sato, director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, with the Second Class Order of the Chingyun, Colonel Takushiro Hattori with the Third Class Order of the Chingyun; Lieutenant-Colonel Masao Takasaki with the Third Class Order of the Chukuo; Colonel Sadao Akamatsu was presented with a set of wooden cups; Captain (Navy) Empei Shikaoka with a set of wooden cups; Seiji Yoshida, an official of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, with a set of wooden cups and Commander Sumikatsu Kojima with a set of wooden cups.

Visit Held Significant

Although Prime Minister Tojo's visit to Manchoukuo is an informal one for paying his respects to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, congratulating the new country on the phenomenal advance it has made in so short a time since its founding and expressing thanks over the wholehearted cooperation Manchoukuo is giving Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, its significance is quite appreciable for it is the first time that a Prime Minister of Japan actually in office has paid a visit to that country and his exchange of views with the commander of the Kwantung Army and leaders of the Hsinking Government is expected to produce visible results in increasing the fighting strength of Manchoukuo and in strengthening the defense of the northern frontier, according to a Domei dispatch from Hsinking Dated April 1.

It is recalled that Prime Minister Tojo was at one time commander of the Kwantung Gendarmerie and also served at Hsinking as chief-of-staff of the Kwantung Army. He participated in the initial stages of the rearing of Manchoukuo and gave the fullest support to the Manchoukuo Government in the enforcement of its first five-year industrial development program. The first five-year program has already been successfully carried out and this is the second year of the second five-year plan. The visit of such a friend of Manchoukuo is considered likely to stimulate the government and people of that country to further efforts for fulfilling its mission as a supply base of Japan and for increasing its own fighting strength.

The relationship of inseparability and identical aims that has characterized the policies of the two countries ever since the founding of Manchoukuo, the latter looking up

(Continued on Page 2)

SINO-JAPANESE TIES EMPHASIZED BY HSU

Explains Reason for Resignation; Tsai Pei Expresses Gratitude for Japan's Aid

Sino-Japanese cooperation is absolutely indispensable for the construction of Greater East Asia, declared Dr. Hsu Liang, who has just been succeeded by Tsai Pei as Chinese Ambassador to Japan, in a farewell statement issued Thursday.

The China Affair, Dr. Hsu further said, was caused by a misunderstanding, but this misfortune of East Asia has been redeemed by the reorganization of the National Government of China by President Wang Ching wei.

No Political Motive

As to the reason for his resignation from the post of Ambassador to Japan, Dr. Hsu stated that there was no political motive whatsoever behind his action. He was simply prompted by the desire to perform filial duties to his aged parents, who have been wishing for his return to China as quickly as possible, he said. Having long desired to comply with the wishes of his parents, he spoke about the matter to President Wang Ching-wei some time ago and received his approval at this time, Mr. Hsu disclosed.

"Even after my return to China, I will do all I can for the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, using to advantage the knowledge that I have gained in Japan," Dr. Hsu emphatically declared.

Regarding his successor, Dr. Hsu stated that Mr. Tsai is a close friend of his for whom he has the highest respect and who is one of the leading political leaders of China. He expressed complete confidence that the new ambassador will further cement the close ties between Japan and China.

Tsai Issues Statement

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—Firm resolve to do his best for the further improvement of Sino-Japanese relations was expressed by Tsai Pei, newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, when interviewed by the press at his home here last night.

The successor to Hsu Liang, outgoing Ambassador, said that the complete independence which China is about to attain is solely attributable to the faith, sincerity and assistance of Japan and expressed his heartfelt gratitude in which "the

(Continued on Page 2)

SHIGEMITSU IS HERE TO REPORT ON CHINA

Avers Japan's New Policy Being Pushed With Satisfactory Results

Japan's new policy toward China is being pushed steadily with satisfactory results, having gone through the first stage and is on the threshold of the "main stage," declared Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu to China when he arrived at the Haneda airfield at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

The Ambassador is here to report on prevailing conditions in China to Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

He told newspapermen:

"What is meant by the first stage began with the visit of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China to Tokyo late last year and ended with the recent visit of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to Nanking. All basic matters concerning Japan's new China policy have progressed in a satisfactory condition. Prime Minister Tojo's visit to Nanking has imparted a considerable impression to the Chinese officialdom and people.

"China, as it is, firmly determined to forge ahead to meet the world situation and the condition in East Asia. This determination of China is recognized by foreign correspondents in Nanking and other parts of China. That Italy and other countries are falling in line with Japan in the matter of transferring their administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter, for one, amply speaks for a perfect accord maintained by Axis countries."

GUARD STATION ABOLISHED

Mako Establishment in Taiwan Replaced

The abolition of the Mako Guard Station in Taiwan was announced by the Navy Ministry on Thursday. The announcement follows:

"The Mako Guard Station will be abolished on April 1 and instead the Takao Guard Station will be established on the same day. Mako, however, will still keep its naval harbor. Vice-Admiral Yasuo Inouye has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Ominato Guard Station and Vice-Admiral Takeo Takagi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Takao Guard Station."

IDEOLOGICAL FIGHT STRESSED BY CHANG

Noted Chinese Novelist Stresses Need of Complete Understanding

In view of the urgent necessity of bringing about closer ties between Japan and China, particularly at the moment when China formally manifested its determination to live or die with Japan, Chang Tzu-ping, noted Chinese novelist and author of various books on geology and archaeology, who once studied at Tokyo Imperial University, stressed the importance of conducting a large-scale ideological warfare in China, according to the Mainichi.

"The urgent problem that China now faces is to enhance its relations with Japan and to contribute to the welfare of Greater East Asia. In order to realize closer ties with Japan, China must exert its utmost to bring about complete and perfect understanding with Japan," he said.

"Had ideological harmony been reached by Japan and China before 1937, the present tragic hostilities might have been averted. It can be rightly commented that the fatal misunderstanding between Japan and China led them to the path so full of obstacles and hardships. In Japan, there were undoubtedly numerous authorities on China. However the eventful history of China after the 'May 4 incident' was unknown to them. After that incident, the masses of China were greatly influenced by Anglo-American ideology and liberalism. Before Japan came to notice the changes taking place in China, the national government of China, then headed by Chiang Kai-shek, occupied Wuhan and established the revolutionary regime in 1929. With the inauguration of the same regime, the liberalism rooted in China was fast transformed into materialism.

Intelligentsia Split

"The intelligentsia, at this juncture, were divided into two opposing camps, liberalism and socialism. The liberals massed round the Peking University, intoxicated by the scientific civilization and began to regard nationalists as apostles of communism. The difference of ideology between nationalism and communism was so unnoticeable that the moderates of the national party were more or less attracted to the liberal party.

"For ten consecutive years from 1927 to 1937, the year of the outbreak of the China Affair, Chiang Kai-shek attempted to bring unity and harmony to the miscellaneous and conflicting ideologies in the country. Ostensibly he seemed to have succeeded in achieving political unity but, in reality, chaos and disorder still predominated. In his earnest effort to bring about some kind of internal unity, Chiang Kai-shek resorted to the adoption of totalitarianism which had been advocated by Germany and Italy. Thus, his efforts culminated in the inauguration of the Blue Shirt Society.

"In pursuing the ideological current in Germany and Italy, Chiang Kai-shek made a great mistake in not having noticed a similar current in Japan. If he had then taken interest in the ideological tide in Japan and had attempted to bring about some compatible relationship between Japan and his country, the present strife would have been avoided.

"At present Japan is being honored and respected as a liberator of China, having emancipated it from the oppressive yoke of European and American Powers. Both in the economic and political fields, all-out cooperation between Japan and China must be realized on the foundation cemented through spiritual and ideological harmony of these nations.

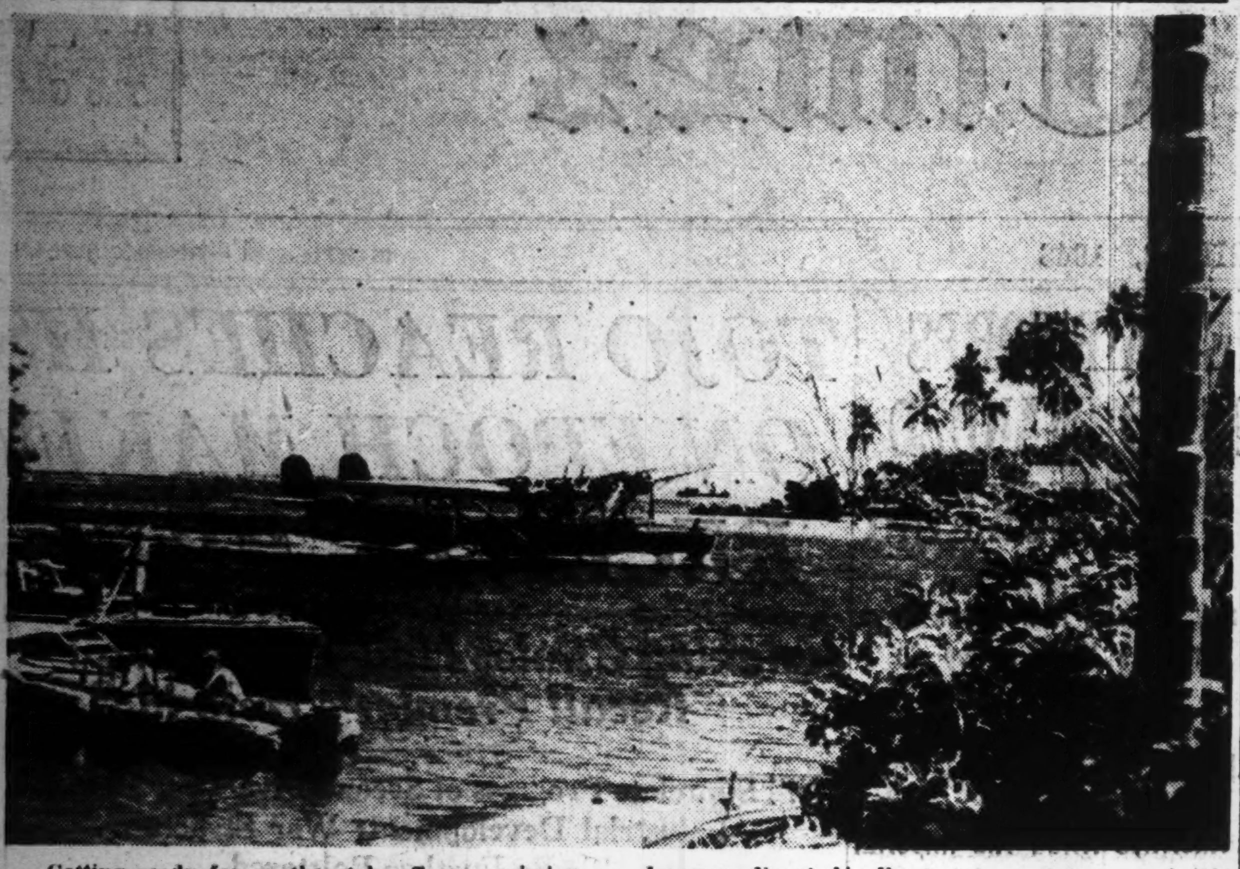
Western Ideas Propagated

"Britain and America, who realized the importance of the ideological influence on the people of China took up the problem of educating the Chinese on western liberalism after the Boxer Rebellion. By returning the indemnity paid by China as compensation for the 1900 uprising in Peking, social welfare institutes were set up for the purpose of propagating western education and ideology. For the same purpose, they began sending numerous thinkers and educationists to China.

"Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. T. V. Soong, and Dr. H. H. Kung all endeavored to call to China men of culture who were imbued with western thoughts, and succeeded in propagating westernism within an amazingly short time. Chiang Kai-shek installed these men in government offices. However, beneath the flow of western ideology was the Asiatic national and racial ideal which clashed with the surging waves of American capitalism. These thinkers of "Asianism" sought means to expand their ideals in Shanghai, Hongkong, Peking and other cities. Chiang made a big mistake by over-estimating the influence of a few westernized leaders whom he had gathered around him.

"At this critical time when Japan and China are cooperating in the enormous task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the most pressing issue is to lay a firm foundation through cultural and ideological exchange, on which economic and political organs should be established. In this connection, in Japan and China, scholars, men of culture, and the intelligentsia must be organized into one wholesome working body."

Ready for Take-Off



Getting ready for another take-off on a mission to destroy the enemy is a giant plane of the Japanese Naval Air Force.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

PROSPERITY SMILES ON STATE OF KEDAH

Remarkable Development Being Made Due to Excellent Administration

Practice before you preach is the watchword of Major-General Seiji Sukegawa, Chief Civil Administrator of Kedah State which, thanks to his untiring efforts and high administrative ability, is making a remarkable development, an Asahi report from Alor Star stated.

Kedah State, which is rich in rubber, copper resources copra and other natural products, produces 200,000 bushels of rice annually, 30 per cent of which is exported, the report disclosed.

Assuming his post in March last year, Major-General Sukegawa urged administration officials to treat the native people kindly in the execution of their duties. He, on the other hand, travelled the length and breadth of the state for six months, inspecting the conditions of the populace.

While travelling, the Major-General on several occasions, assisted Malai farmers in planting rice and on other occasions helped Chinese peasants who were plowing cotton fields.

Major-General Sukegawa is a war hero, having distinguished himself in the reduction of Nanking. A man of affable character, he instructs new Japanese civil administrators to take a good rest before taking up their posts and in the meantime, to travel and observe closely the conditions of the people as well as their customs and manners. Such an inspection trip, he advises, will prove a great help for the new civil administrators in future undertakings.

Reflecting the Major-General's painstaking efforts to increase agricultural production in the state, last year's rice crop increased by 30 per cent, and a 50 per cent increase is being aimed at this year, the report revealed.

The Major-General pointed to the weakness of the Jitra defense line which was said to have taken three months for a division of British forces to build.

Recalling the Japanese campaign in Malai, the Chief Civil Administrator asserted that there were no Malais who would volunteer to fight for the British cause. This is, he said, a testimonial fact that the British failed to conduct administration in the true sense of its meaning but did it only for commercial exploitation, the report concluded.

Awakes From Death Sleep

LISBON.—A 50-year old Portuguese woman from the village of Tolgadoes awoke to live again shortly prior to her funeral. The woman, who had been lying in her coffin having obviously died of an apoplectic stroke, suddenly regained consciousness and yelled to the weeping relatives gathered around her that she was still alive. She had difficulties opening her mouth which had already been sealed with wax.

New Vaccine Found For Whooping Cough By Kyoto Teidai Man

The dreaded foe of childhood, whooping cough, is preventable now as a result of a new vaccine discovered by Dr. Toshio Oya of the Kyoto Imperial University. The vaccine which was generally used in the past was only 62 per cent efficient. As a result of nine years' study, Dr. Oya struck upon the method of adding vitamin C to whooping cough germs, which after six years' cultivation greatly lost their poisonons quality and finally developed into ideal variable whooping cough microbes. This vaccine was then planted in 1,066 children who had never yet been injected with anti-whooping cough vaccine. Of these children only four contracted the disease.

Okumura Given Director Post In New Change

(Continued from Page 1)

Room of the Secretariat of the President of the Board of Information.

New Post for Matsumura

Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Director of the Second Division, who was relieved of his post, was appointed member of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry. The Colonel has taken charge of the guidance of the press since 10 years ago when he was a captain.

Colonel Matsumura hails from Kumamoto Prefecture and became a member of the Press Corps of the Kwantung Army in 1934, when he was a captain. Since then he has served in the Press Corps of the War Ministry, the Press Corps of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in North China when the China Affair broke out and later as Chief of the Press Corps of the Kwangtung Army.

In 1939, he was appointed Director of the Information Department of the War Ministry and concurrently Chief of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

He joined the Board of Information in 1940 and was made the Director of the Second Division in April, last year.

In retiring from his office in the Board of Information, Colonel Matsumura stated:

"I have consistently served in the field of press and information through the turning period of Japan which witnessed the February-26 Incident, the Manchurian Affair, the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

"Looking back the past, I cannot help but being deeply moved. Although the press, radio broadcast and publication have been going along the right path, I hope that even greater efforts be made by those engaged in these lines of activities.

"In bidding farewell to those concerned with press and information, I tender my profound gratitude to them for their sincere cooperation with me."

Kweilin Base Raided

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 1.—A Japanese Army Air Unit yesterday afternoon made a surprise raid on Kweilin, important enemy base in northeastern Kwangsi Province, causing severe damages to military establishments there, according to Chungking information received here today.

Roman Household

ROME.—In the process of digging a reservoir for fire-fighting purposes at the foot of the bell-tower of the church of San Crisogono, many remains of an old Roman house dating back to the first century were discovered. A room with mural paintings in Pompeian style has already been bared.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF SHONAN IS RAPID

Interchange of Goods Within Southern Regions Now Being Carried Out

Domei

SHONAN, March 31.—With the commencement in March of the second year of reconstruction under the Japanese Military Administration, the economic structure of Shonan is being rapidly rehabilitated, in the light of the experiences gained in the first year.

A noteworthy effort which has been recently made in the field of economy is the fostering of the interchange of goods between the various sections of the Southern Regions. On March 15 the Shonan Military Administration enforced exchange control regulations, whereby the exchange remittance system, which had been hitherto restricted to that with Japan only, has been extended to cover remittance to and from Malai, Sumatra, Burma, Java and North Borneo.

The extension of the remittance system to these various sections will no doubt contribute greatly toward the promotion of the interchange of goods in the Southern Regions.

Moreover, in view of the fact that all exchange transactions have been placed on a permit basis under the military administration and as all exchange business has been concentrated in the hands of the Japanese banks, with the Southern Regions Development Bank as the central organ, and the values of the Malai dollar, Sumatra and Java guilder and Burmese rupee have been fixed at parity, there will be no room for currency speculation hereafter.

The local military administration also sponsored the establishment on March 20 of the Southern Regions Shipping Company. Composed of the Japanese shipping interests in Shonan, the new company will mobilize steamships and sailing vessels for the transport of goods between the various sections of the Southern Regions.

As a result of the creation of the company, junks will play an important role in the interchange of goods under an orderly control and planned system.

Another important measure effected has been the designation of enemy banks and the announcement of the liquidation policies regarding them on March 17. Thirteen banks, including the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, were designated as enemy banks.

U.S. COUNTER-DRIVE DOUBTED BY LONDON

British Circles Believe Present American Strength in Pacific Insufficient

A strong doubt as to the ability of the United States forces to launch a successful counter-offensive in the Pacific with their present military strength prevails among British Government circles, Domei reported from Lisbon on Wednesday quoting information from London.

It is learned in this connection that the anti-Axis headquarters recently recalled a front line commander of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific to Washington to confer with him regarding the counter-offensive operations there. British Government circles, however, are insisting upon giving the priority in the anti-Axis operations of the current year to the European front in accordance with the program decided on at the Casablanca conference. They are doubtful if American forces can succeed in launching a large-scale counter-offensive in the Pacific areas with their present strength.

Reflecting this opinion, the London Times editorially declared as follows on Wednesday:

"Immediately after his return to Washington from Casablanca, President Franklin Roosevelt announced his intention of launching decisive aerial battles over China and the Japanese mainland to oust Japanese Forces from China, adding that it was impossible to attack Tokyo by merely recapturing the Japanese-occupied islands in the Pacific one by one.

"To open a large counter-attack as is planned by President Roosevelt, however, it is clear that more military strength than that now possessed by the United States forces in the Pacific is necessary. This is particularly so with regard to strength of the air arms. Inasmuch as the fighting strength of anti-Axis forces is scattered at main fronts throughout the world, the problem of how best to distribute the military strength available to these fronts is a serious question.

"In the meantime, America and Britain as well as Australia and Chungking are fully aware of the extreme difficulty of ousting the Japanese Forces from the areas now under their occupation. The part which the Pacific front occupies in the anti-Axis war is by no means underestimated."

A pathetic cry for more American and British help was again raised by Sir Earle C. G. Page, former Australian representative to London and also ex-Commerce Minister, on Tuesday, Domei reported from Lisbon on Wednesday quoting a Melbourne dispatch.

"The military assistance for the Pacific Front should not be neglected even a moment," Sir Earle is reported as having declared. "The question lies in the way as to how not only to check the advance of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific but also to oust them from this area, without creating a serious obstacle to the operations of the anti-Axis forces on the European and African fronts.

"Military aid to the Pacific area may possibly delay the final victory in Europe but it will not make victory impossible."

Tojo Reaches Hsinking On Epoch Making Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

to Japan as its parent country, forms an enduring foundation of co-prosperity for all the peoples of the Greater East Asia Sphere.

In this sense, concludes Domei, the visit of General Tojo to Manchoukuo is an event of far-reaching importance, so that it is only natural that all Manchoukuo should extend its sincere and hearty welcome to the distinguished visitor.

Trip Revealed Here

The Board of Information at 3:45 p.m. Thursday issued the following communique on the visit of Prime Minister Tojo to Manchoukuo:

"Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister Tojo left Tokyo for Hsinking on March 31 in order to pay his respects to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, to congratulate the government and people of that country over the phenomenal strides it has made, to thank them for the wholehearted cooperation given by them to Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, to hold intimate conversations with the leaders of the country and to make a tour of inspection and comfort-bringing at the various institutions on the Continent. He arrived there at 3:45 p.m. today."

Britain's Attitude Toward India Is Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

is the biggest political organization in India, its financial affairs in order and its members well-disciplined, and that Mahatma Gandhi is the absolute ruler of this party."

This admission of the Secretary of State for India, these Indian leaders declare, does not fit in with his previous statements about India which gave the impression that the British Government had a very poor opinion of the Indian National Congress and that it considered that the party without organization rapidly declining influence with the Indian masses and barely managing to exist under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Tunisia Mausoleum Destroyed

ROME.—The mausoleum of Sidi Yahia, in the Tunisian city of Sousa, which is a sanctuary over 1,000 years old, has been destroyed in an American air raid. Sidi Yahia Ben Amur, in whose honor the mausoleum was built about the year 885, earned fame as an interpreter of the Koran, and also bequeathed his flame to the famous mosque at Carouan.

Sino-Japanese Ties Emphasized by Hsu

(Continued From Page 1)

whole people of China join unanimously."

He said that he feels the great responsibility placed on him with his appointment to the Tokyo post, particularly at this important time when the relations between Japan and China have entered a new stage following Japan's relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights as well as its return of concessions.

"Japan and China are now undertaking a great march toward the construction of Greater East Asia in a common front," the new Ambassador declared, "and I have certainly assumed a very important task in the present appointment to the Tokyo post."

He concluded his interview with the firm promise of exerting his utmost efforts for the consummation of the Greater East Asia War through the further bolstering of Sino-Japanese relations.

Cultivation Methods

SOFIA.—The Bulgarian-Italian Institute for the Cultivation and Amelioration of Land founded in Sofia last year began working at the end of March. For this purpose an Italian delegation headed by Senator Prompolini is expected to arrive here in the near future.

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 33 The Soga Dance

Chuzaemon Yoshida and Magodaiyu Okuda, the joint senders of the message, declared that even the mansion at Kobikicho, which had been left to Daigaku as his residence, had been confiscated, and the hapless Daigaku had been banished to the Geishu clan in Hiroshima. The reinstatement of the main Asano clan had therefore become impossible.

"Therefore," said Sandaiyu, "Master Kuranosuke has resolved to carry out the vendetta, as he promised in the pact. There is no motive in waiting further."

"Eh? Then Oishi is going to stand up after all?"

"Of course. He has sold his house, and is preparing to go to Yedo."

"Is that true?"

"True? What do I gain by lying?"

"Tadashichi!" Yasubei exclaimed and grasped the other's hand. Their eyes were bright with unshed tears.

Gengo Otaka returned at that moment. Usually a quiet and silent man, he seemed to be in a state of great excitement. He had heard everything at the house of Gennai Terai.

"I am sorry. . . Forgive me." Yasubei bowed his head in the direction of Yamashina.

The next morning he proposed that they should go to Yamashina. But Gengo advised that it was unwise to rush there so suddenly. Spies were still around.

"Wait till further orders," he said.

* * *

It was a few days after Kampei Yokogawa had gone to Yedo with instructions from Oishi. The comrades in Kyoto met at the Juami, a big restaurant, on a pre-arranged date and the meeting was presided over by Kuranosuke himself. Everyone who was expected to turn up was there. Those who were objects of doubt did not attend the meeting. Within one year, all the comrades had come to understand one another perfectly.

There were nineteen in all.

It was a very serious meeting. There was no discussion, nor any attempt to find out what one another thought. They all thought the same thing.

"There is no longer any need for delay," said Kuranosuke quietly. "At the given word you will all rise together."

Everyone in the company felt the blood throbbing through their veins.

"Till the first week of September I will be busy clearing up the remaining affairs at Kyoto. By the first week of October I will come to Yedo. Till then, wait in patience."

Hara and Horibe willingly agreed to wait.

"Don't say it's too early to rejoice," said Yasubei. "It has been hard going up to this point."

All of them felt that their hands had already touched Kira's neck. With mingled emotions they recalled the tumultuous events of the past year and a half.

Sake was brought in, the cups went round merrily. When they were getting comfortably flushed, a loud, hearty voice broke suddenly on their ears.

"The wine flows freely
When warriors meet
In trust and confidence."

Junai Onodera had stood up, beating a hand-drum, and was singing.

"I'll dance a number," said Soemon Hara, and stood up with an open fan.

"During the hunt at Mt. Fuji,
We look for our chance,
Our long-looked for chance
. . . ."

Hara was dancing the Soga dance.

Kuranosuke watched him with a smile. In front of his tray the sake cups kept on piling up.

BOOK III

Chapter I Waste Paper

The road along Kurama-guchi blazed white in the heat. An army of ants clustered round the corpse of a cicada in the middle of the road.

Gengo Otaka, his feet almost blistering from contact with the heated road, waited patiently. Presently, his friend Yazaemon Kaiga emerged from the teashop in front of him.

"Did you find out?" asked Gengo.

Yazaemon nodded, and walked on ahead. His back was mottled with sweat-soaked patches. They turned a corner round a temple. There was a gate before them.

"That's the place," said Yazaemon, and halted.

There was a name written on the gate-board—Rokurozaemon Nagasawa.

They passed through the expensive-looking jumbo-tree gate which might well have done justice to the residence of a rich retired merchant. At their entry, the merry voices of women which they had heard outside stopped suddenly, and a middle-aged woman, evidently the mistress of the house, came out to greet them. But at sight of the dust-covered visitors, she uttered an exclamation, and disappeared inside.

"Ho. Welcome," said a hearty voice, and Rokurozaemon appeared. An open fan was in his hand.

"Come in," he said, and led them upstairs.

As they mounted the stairs, Gengo and Yazaemon glimpsed a group of women sitting untidily in a ring surrounding a scattered pack of karuta cards. A monk and some townsmen were also there. They were evidently playing the game of karuta, which had recently become a craze.

"Pardon me for not writing all this time . . ." began Rokurozaemon, but Gengo lightly waved aside his apologies.

"The fault lies on both sides," he said. "But we seem to have interrupted you. . ."

Rokurozaemon's face was a study. He blinked, he tried to smile, he placed his hand on his head. He loosened his collar.

"Ha, ha," he laughed jerkily. "Did you see it? A ronin has so much time on his hands." And we who signed the pact cannot try to find employment with other masters, nor so go about like people bent on vengeance. . ."

"As a matter of fact," said Yazaemon, and produced a letter from his bosom. "We came about that."

"Eh? What do you mean?"

"Master Oishi changed his mind, and we have come to return to you the blood pact which you signed in the Castle at Ako."

"Um." Rokurozaemon looked at the blood pact before him for some time.

He had been one of those who had signed the pact at Ako, vowing to die in the defense of the Castle. Later circumstances had changed the 'defense' to 'vengeance.' In all 120 samurai had signed the pact of vengeance.

"This is yours. We hereby return it to you."

Yazaemon prepared to go.

"Gengo, let's leave."

Rokurozaemon opened the pact. There was no doubt about it. It was the pact which he had signed and sealed with his own blood last year in April. The blood had dried, and looked like varnish.

He looked up at his two visitors.

"I heard various rumors about Master Oishi," he said. "Then it is true that he has suffered a change of heart?"

"So it seems. We have come on an unpleasant errand. But it is not only Master Oishi who has changed. With the passing of the days, men's hearts are bound to change. It cannot be helped."

"Then the vendetta is off?"

"Discussions continue as usual, but at Maruyama, our veterans met and decided that since it was impracticable to carry out the vendetta with such poor support, it was better to dissolve the blood pact."

"Is that why you came to return this?"

"We have to call at some ten or dozen places more. . . Well, we certainly were fools to hesitate so long."

"What a disgraceful story!" Rokurozaemon thrust the pact into his sleeve. "All Oishi did was to collect our pacts, and now he returns them with this excuse! I had a suspicion that it would come to this, but it is the limit!"

"It is proper that Master Oishi should call all those who signed the pacts together, and explain in person his reason for returning them. But even at the meeting at Maruyama, many were absent, and as Master Oishi himself seems ashamed to see you all. . ."

"When you return, please tell Master Oishi, Rokurozaemon is disappointed!"

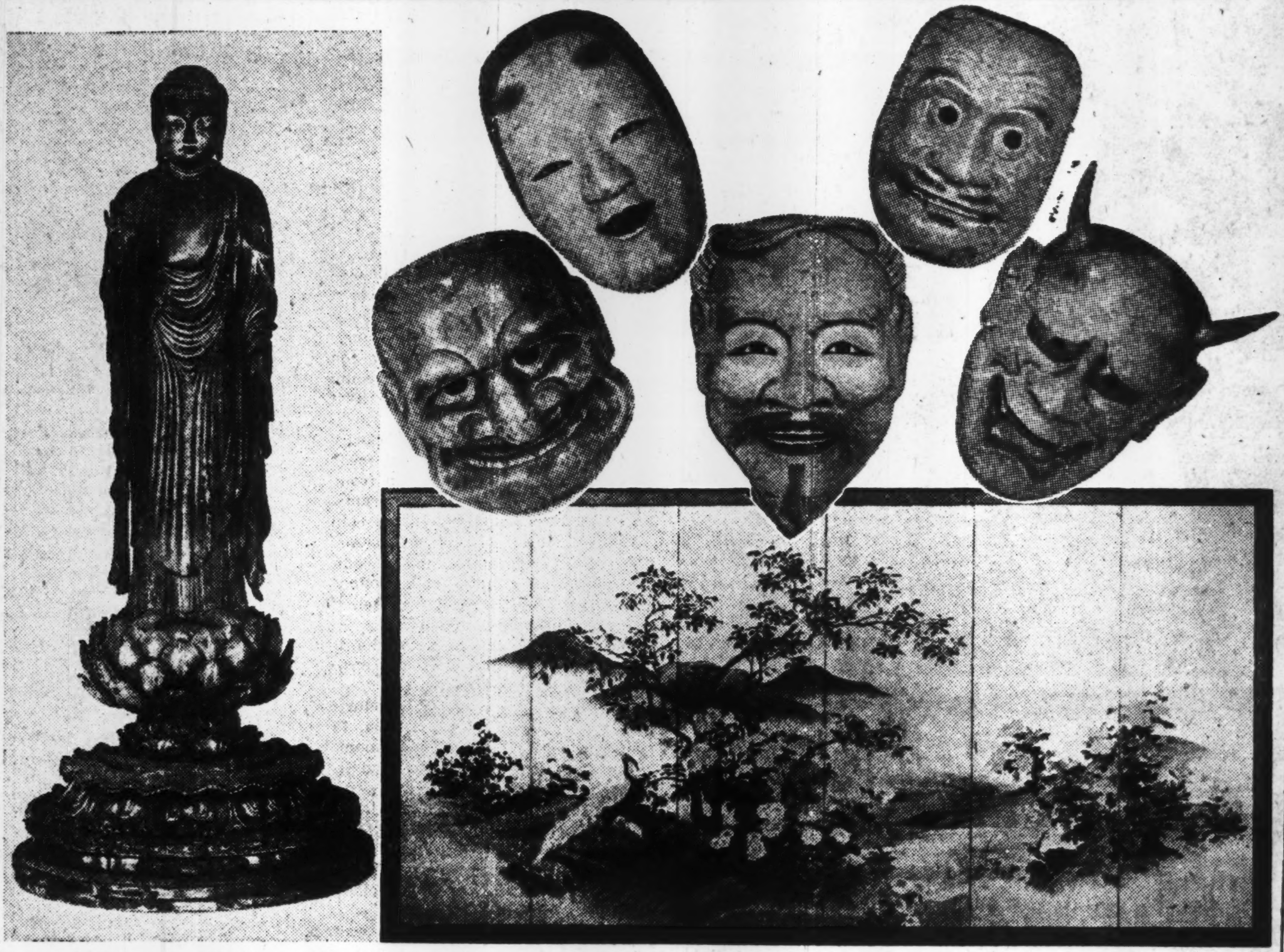
"Very well."

Resisting a desire to smile, the two left the house.

"Kaiga," said Gengo. "Don't you think men's hearts are interesting? I seem to see them as though they were reflected in a double mirror."

(To Be Continued)

Notable Art Display For French Indo-China



At left: Amida (Amitabha) sculptured in wood, lacquered and decorated with kirikane (cut-gold). Kamakura period. At top: Noh and Kyogen Masks: center, Asakurajo (noh) upper right, Kentoku (kyogen), upper left, Koomote (noh), lower right, Hannya (noh), lower left, Buaku (kyogen). Above: One of a pair of six-panelled Folding Screens with painting of Flowers and Birds of Four Seasons.

By JIRO HARADA
Written for Nippon Times

Recently an exhibition of objects representing the art and culture of Nippon which are to be presented through the good offices of Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (the Society for International Cultural Relations) to French Indo-China was held at the Imperial Household Museum in Uyeno Park, Tokyo. The exhibition included a wide variety of articles, such as sculptures, metal work, paintings, lacquerware, ceramics, textile fabrics, a musical instrument, a suit of armour, male and female marionettes used for the doll plays of famous Bunraku, and various articles made and used by the Ainu, the aborigines of Nippon; some of these objects, especially the last mentioned two, were chosen in compliance with the wishes of the authorities of French Indo-China.

Outstanding in the collection was an Amida (Amitabha), a figure with a benign countenance. The image stands with the right hand raised and the left hanging down with the mudra characteristic of this deity, namely, the tips of the thumb and of the index finger touching in the right hand and those of the thumb and the middle finger touching in the left. It is a robust figure full of masculine power and expressive of the spirit of the Kamakura period (1186-1333) in which it was sculptured. Powerful, yet full of grace, the image reveals the spiritual quality of the deity it represents, as shown by the pose of the figure and the flowing robe flaunting in the breeze. The eyes, which are set in rock crystal, seem to be looking into eternity, and seeing that which is eternal. Indeed, they seem to see not the outward form of a material object but what is hidden within, its very spirit. Many a devout Buddhist must have knelt in front of this image in the temple where it was originally worshipped, and looking up into its countenance must have felt confident that the deity understood all his woes and lamentations and have departed with assurances of the benign guidance to the Pure Land in the West where they may both meet one day face to face in eternal bliss.

Many Pieces of Wood Used

This figure was carved not out of a block of wood as was customary in the earlier period, but from many pieces of wood glued together, according to the rules of yoseki devised by master sculptors of the Kamakura period. By the development of this art of yoseki, not only were large figures made possible by the use of small pieces of wood, but the sculptor was also enabled to use his chisel in the desired manner, as some pieces were glued horizontally and others vertically, and thus the figure was prevented from cracking. After the carving was finished, the statue was covered with cloth (as may be clearly seen where it is damaged), many coatings of lacquer were then applied and covered with gold leaf, the exposed parts of the flesh, such as the face, breast and hands, being left in plain gold while the robe was decorated with kirikane (cut gold) in a minute diaper and lotus-blossom design.

The collection included the following three Noh masks: Asakurajo (carved by Deme Yukan) with a countenance suggestive of a heroic past, to be worn by an aged warrior in the Noh drama, a Koomote used for a young woman of noble birth, and a fierce looking Hannya (carved by Tenkaichi Yamato) with horns of jealousy, goggling eyes under the knitted brow, and a wide mouth with a powerful jaw protruding. Placed beside the Koomote, the Hannya presents an interesting contrast as it is worn in the drama by a woman burning with flaming jealousy. Two Kyogen masks included in the collection are no less interesting: the one called Buaku of grotesque face with comic expression used by a demon, and the other, Kentoku (carved by Deme Yusui) has an expression somewhat unearthly. This is used by the ghosts of such creatures as the crab or the cow. A Kyogen, it may be observed is a farce which is presented between the different pieces of the Noh drama, which were by nature heavy and serious, to relax the minds of the spectators.

Forged Over 400 Years Ago

There was also a tachi (slung sword) mounted in silver which was incised with an octagonal pattern and provided with a lacquered scabbard decorated with seven stars among clouds, in gold makiye, and a hilt with a pair of menuki in the design of a tortoise wound about by a snake. The blade is not signed, but may be judged to be an excellent example of steel forged more than 400 years ago.

For protection against the sharpness of the blade a tsuba (sword-guard) was necessary and the development of these guards has made remarkable progress in Nippon. They are indeed marvelous, not only for strength, but for the artistry of the designs. A fair representation of these tsuba was made in this collection by a selection of ten pieces. One attributed to Matahichi is of iron pierced in the design of a paulownia blossom, and dates from the Momoyama period (1573-1602). One by Kinai of Echizen Province is also of iron in a design of dragons and is likewise in pierced work. One by the famous Kaneiye of Fushimi in Yamashiro Province has on one side a landscape with a stupa appearing on the mountain in the distance and in the foreground a man riding on a donkey led by a boy who carries a lute and on the other side a sea beach with a lone tree on it and a number of boats visible in the moonlight. One by Kudo Yenju has as a motif for the design an old illustration based on the tradition that the lion pushes its young ones over the precipice to discipline them, believing that only he who succeeds in climbing up again is capable of living as king of beasts. There was also another signed piece: it was of shinchu, in a daffodil design in pierced work bearing the signature of Nakai Zensuke, a resident of Hagi of Nagato Province. An iron piece with a chrysanthemum design in pierced work dates from the Momoyama period. Another had a chrysanthemum design inlaid in gold. Chrysanthemum was also the motif of another piece which was executed in minute detail, each petal being carefully chiseled and even sparkling dew drops inlaid on some of the leaves.

Made for Admiration

This may be regarded as highly artistic, evidently made in the time of peace for admiration rather than for actual use. There were two pieces which are usually known as namban tsuba, showing a foreign influence: one with silver inlay of precious objects revealing a foreign technique, the other with a design of foreign ships with Dutchmen on board, in pierced work. They are interesting as they show the cultural intercourse of the East and West.

The collection included a musical instrument: a Sho named "Kujakumaru," with 17 pipes of varying lengths of bamboo, one of which had a carved date corresponding to 1334. The bamboo pipes are old, though the exquisite gold makiye on the base is later. The gold makiye has for its motif a strutting peacock on either side set with greenish mother-of-pearl and also paulownia crests. It was provided with a silk brocade bag with a peony design on a yellow ground and lined with green silk with the design of a peacock in flight among clouds.

Painting was represented in the exhibition by two pairs of six-panelled screens and a set of three kakemono. The subject of one pair of screens was the Ooi and Uji Rivers, the former depicting cormorant fishing on the Ooi River near Kyoto in summer, while the latter delineated an autumnal scene at Uji with a fisherman beside his net and the Phoenix Hall of the Byodoin temple seen in the pine-grove on the yonder bank. This pair of screens which was painted on silk by Mori Gisho (early 19th century), a pupil of Matsumura Keibun of the Shijo school of painting, was originally in the Imperial court.

Measures 6½ Feet in Height

The other pair was unusually large, measuring nearly six feet and a half in height. It was originally used in connection with the Noh stage and the metal mounting with crests in the umebachi design reveals the fact that it was at first in the possession of the Maeda family, the feudal lord of Kaga Province. The screens have painting on both sides: the front, on a gold ground, is painted with flowers and birds of the four seasons, while the back, on paper, delineates herons by the water. Interesting is the contrast of these two paintings: the gorgeous, decorative effect of the front and the quiet, subdued tone of the back. There is no sure means of knowing the name of the artist, but it is plain that the work is of the Edo period and by no mediocre painter.

As for Landscapes, a triptych with a waterfall in the middle and spring and autumn scenes on the sides, were painted on silk by Kano Sukenobu (1730-1790), who was born of a family of artists which for generations since the Muromachi period (1334-1572) has officially served the Tokugawa Shogun as painters.

The lacquer work, which has made peculiarly original development in Nippon, was well represented. A small box for shikishi decorated on top with flocks of plovers on the bank of a river shaded by willow-trees, and on the inside of the lid with a lady and a gentleman playing the game of "Go," all in gold makiye, show minute worksmanship. Another box (suzuri-bako, or inkstone box) was decorated with a yamabuki-blossom design inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

A Praiseworthy Example

The collection also included an inro, a medicine case worn suspended from the sash by the warrior class in feudal Nippon as an important personal ornament and also for use. Many a master lacquer artist has taxed all his resources in the designing and finishing of these medicine cases, some of which became family heirlooms. The present example, decorated in the design of a blossoming plum-tree in gold makiye, is praiseworthy. The netsuke fastened to the end of the cord attached to the inro to prevent it from slipping through the sash is of ivory carved by Hokutosai Shoichi in the design of a Chinese boy rolling a large snowball. To go with these, though not shown at the last exhibition, were a large palanquin and a chest decorated with gold makiye.

The exhibition included a selection of ceramics containing an ornament, in design of a monkey, from the Kiyomizu kiln; a flower vase, decorated with a dragon design, from the Satsuma kiln; a plate, with a grape design, from the Kutani kiln; another plate, with a design of precious objects, from the Nabeshima kiln; a large plate, with an eagle design, from the Imari kiln; and hexagonal dishes in layers, from the Seto kiln. Thus a variety of important kilns in Nippon was represented in the selection. Besides, there were ladies' dresses of silk dyed, embroidered, and even painted in addition, and two marionettes—a male with movable eyebrows, which could be raised fully an inch, and a female whose lovely face could be converted into a demon by manipulating a hidden string. There was also a complete suit of beautiful armour with a helmet of highly artistic excellence, a reminder of the days of feudal Nippon when the people strove to excel in the arts of peace as well as those of war.

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ITALIAN JOURNALIST LAUDS BURMA CHIEF

Fine Example of Collaborator With Japan, Stefani Agency Correspondent Avers

"Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government is an ideal man for constructing new Burma and also for cooperating with Japan to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," said Dr. Gaetano Aulisio, Tokyo correspondent for the Stefani News Agency, when interviewed by a reporter of the Nippon Times on Thursday.

Summing up further his personal impressions of the Burmese leader, he said:

"I saw Prime Minister Ba Maw many times in the past in newspaper photographs and in motion pictures, but it was the first time that I met him personally here in Tokyo. I knew through books that he is a man fully qualified for achieving the important task of gaining the Burmese independence, and this impression of mine has been proved to be right. A man of his character—full of energy and possessing a tremendous fighting spirit—will surely be able to accomplish the grand task, I firmly believe. Furthermore, a man of such a fine personality is sure to win the hearty cooperation of his countrymen as is already shown by the sincere efforts made by the Burmese.

"Prime Minister Ba Maw has an immense love for his fatherland. He has been and will be a brave and untiring fighter for the cause of the now promised Burmese independence. Throughout the long trying period for Burma of having had to groan under the unscrupulous British tyranny, which even resulted in the precious sacrifice of the beloved father, Mr. Ba Maw has bravely fought to obtain freedom for the Burmese people.

"Needless to say, Japan has given considerable assistance to Burma, freeing the Burmese from the British yoke. I heard from Mr. Ba Maw that he and his colleagues are feeling a deep sense of gratitude for the gracious Imperial Will of decorating them. I believe that the entire Burmese nation too must be entertaining a similar sense of gratitude for Japan.

"Judging from the manner in which various Asiatic peoples are enthusiastically and sincerely collaborating with Japan, I have absolute confidence that Japan will finally be able to attain her noble objective of creating a common prosperity sphere for the general welfare of all the East Asiatic races. In this connection, I think that Mr. Ba Maw is a most striking example of Japan's most sincere and dependable collaborator in the establishment of permanent peace in this part of the world."

Before the interview ended Dr. Aulisio particularly stressed: "I think with the vigorous cooperation of such a personage as Mr. Ba Maw Japan's gigantic work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will become much easier."

18 MORE ADMINISTRATORS TO SOUTHERN AREAS NAMED

Appointment of New Military And Naval Officials Announced Wednesday

The appointment of eight Chief Military Administrators to the Southern Regions, eight Military Administrators and two Naval Administrators was announced on Wednesday by the authorities concerned.

The new Chief Military Administrators are Sensho Utada, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Insurance Board and concurrently Secretary-General of the Cabinet Board for the Congratulation of the 2,600th Year Anniversary of the Japanese Empire, Takuro Ozaki, Toshikazu Oka, Shuji Kumano, Masayoshi Fukumitsu, Kikuro Fujisawa, Sadayuki Masuyama and Saneo Tsutsumi.

The newly-appointed Military Administrators are Yasuo Horibe, professor at Nagasaki Commercial College, Morio Tozawa of the Fukushima Prefectural Government, Susumu Kudo, professor at Yokohama Higher Polytechnic College, Itaru Mineo, Kiyoshi Oiwane, Hajime Hishiki, Takeo Kimura and Sozo Morita, secretary of the Communications Ministry.

The two new officials of the Naval Administration are Takehisa Yasuoka, secretary of the Tochiki Prefectural Government, and Takeji Miura, Local Educational Inspector of the Taiwan Government-General.

'Mein Kampf' in Holland

AMSTERDAM.—Another edition of the Dutch translation of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" comprising the 51,000th to 100,000th copy has now been published. It is issued by the firm Amsterdamsche Keurkamer.

On the Adventure of Education

Millions of National School pupils throughout Japan put on their neatly pressed uniforms and marched off to school on Thursday to begin their new school year. At the same time, thousands of eager school-children throughout the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were pouring earnestly over their "Nippon-go" textbooks, learning the rudiments of the Japanese language in preparation for the day when Japanese will be East Asia's leading language. Upper: Neophyte first-graders at a National School in Japan, ready to embark on the grand adventure of education. Lower: Shonan Indonesian children peering eagerly at a large signboard on which is written the Japanese alphabet.

Why the U.S. and Britain Must Be Annihilated

Both Churchill and Roosevelt Wooing Soviets for Selfish Ends; Casablanca Fiasco Pointed Out

By IICHIRO (SOHO) TOKUTOMI

Part III

In short, Japan has its own stand to consider while the Soviet Union has its own. To be sure, the standpoints of the two are not the same. But one thing is mutual: that they are not such fools as to dance to the tunes of the Anglo-Saxons. The fact that Roosevelt and Churchill failed to have Premier Stalin attend the Casablanca Conference recently was a blazing confession to the world of the great failure and defeat of their conspiracy.

As a Cabinet Minister of the British Government Churchill has been the leading protagonist for the annihilation of the Soviet Union. His hatred for the Soviet Union springs from the very marrow of his bones. It is not strange that as the very personification of the British capitalism, Churchill should hate the communistic doctrine of the Soviet Union. But Churchill says today, "I would shake hands with the devil if he should be an enemy of Germany."

The same may be said of Roosevelt. As for Churchill, the only thing which time has changed in his regard for Stalin is that he has realized the absolute necessity today of shaking hands with the Soviet Premier. However, Premier Stalin did not extend his hand to Churchill. It must have been a great disappointment to Churchill and Roosevelt not to have had the attendance of their chief guest Premier Stalin at the little tea party which they held on the northern shores of Africa. We cannot but enjoy the comic irony of it all. If Premier Stalin had by chance attended the conference, in what fashion would the Anglo-Saxon leaders have tried to persuade him? Whatever might have been their method, they would unmistakably have tried to instigate a war between Japan and Soviet Russia.

Premier Stalin, however, is not as rash as to make Japan his enemy when he has his hands full with Germany. He is a man who has had a full taste of all that is sweet and bitter in life. Whether he feels friendship for Japan or not is something which does not concern us. However, he should know full well that this is no time to start a fight against Japan.

Thus, the Anglo-Saxon attempt to incite Premier Stalin to start such a fight reads like the traditional story of ghosts wandering in, seeking companionship in one another and illustrates clearly in what difficult straits the Anglo-Saxons have fallen today. The Anglo-Saxons, however, will not relent by any means. Into whatever strait they may be driven, they know enough to discover an opening.

To Japan, they are loudly propagandizing the extreme hardships of Germany's war with Soviet Russia and saying that Germany is suffering irretrievable hardships today, and they further preach that it would be a great danger to trust such a Germany. To Germany, they are propagandizing that Japan has economically fallen into its own trap and that whatever it may do it will ultimately be forced to surrender to the United States and Britain. They are doing everything in their power to have Germany doubt the strength of Japan, and Japan that of Germany. At other times, they take it upon themselves to instruct that one does not know when Germany will make a diplomatic about-face and that therefore Japan should not trust Germany. And now that Japan has gained control of all the resources in the South, they turn upon Germany to preach to that country how easy things have become for Japan and that Germany would be foolish to suffer alone in the war.

In such a fashion, they are doing everything in their power to arouse suspicion in the hearts of our allies the Germans and are not hesitating from taking to the ugliest means to cause a rift in the firm alliance between Japan and Germany. Such machinations, however, have been forestalled at every turn in Japan as well as in Germany, and we would be only too glad to warn Roosevelt and Churchill that it would be far wiser to spend their energy on something worthier than such machinations.

The black hands of the Anglo-Saxons have also extended to Italy. They are plotting to draw Italy away from Germany and to cause Germany to stand alone in Europe. However, the sagacious Premier of Italy, Benito Mussolini, gave an eloquent reply to the Anglo-Saxon plotters by reshuffling his Cabinet recently for the sake of further strengthening the nation's war organizations. As long as Premier Mussolini is living, Italy will not withdraw from the Tripartite military Alliance Pact.

The Tripartite Alliance powers, Japan, Germany, and Italy, must by all means fight through this war for the sake of the original aim of the Alliance Pact, namely, the establishment of a new order in the world. This is not to say that it will be a simple affair to fight through this war. In Germany and Italy, a prohibition of alcoholic beverages has been carried out for the strengthening of the war structure.

In Japan, on the other hand, the people should further intensify their determination and should reply to the determination shown by their Western Allies by working and living in a spirit as if each one of the people is fighting at the very front.

We wish to reiterate in conclusion: the war aims of Japan are consistently united in the three stages of national self-defense, liberation of East Asia, and the establishment of a new world order.

We wish furthermore to reiterate that the realization of these three aims are not a simple matter. It remains only for the people of Japan now to advance with a firm determination to overcome any and all obstacles.

(The End)

NEW SCHOOL OPENED FOR FOREIGN PUPILS

Japanese Language School of International Student Body Makes Debut

In order to facilitate the study of the Japanese language by the increasing number of foreign students coming to Japan from the various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese Language School of the International Student Association, located at Kami Meguro, Tokyo, was formally opened on Thursday.

An opening ceremony of the new school was held at 10 a.m. with many representatives from the German and Italian Embassies, Hungarian Legation, Foreign Office, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Education Ministry and the Board of Information attending.

Following addresses by Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, principal of the school and guest speakers, the students representing Italy, Germany, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and French Indo-China responded in fluent Japanese.

Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa was formerly director of the Bacteriological Research Institute. The school's faculty consists of 15 prominent scholars from the faculties of Tokyo Imperial University, First Higher School and other schools. The enrollment at present is only 50, but about 100 more students from the Southern Regions are expected to enroll shortly.

Incidentally, this year's nine graduates of the former school have all passed entrance examinations to higher Japanese institutions. The majority of them are specializing in the fields of science and economics.

RESEARCH BODY DISBANDED

Economic Party in F.I.C. Spent 9 Months in Investigations

The French Indo-China Economic Resources Research Party organized and dispatched in accordance with the Nippon-French Indo-China Economic Agreement concluded in May, 1941 was formally disbanded Wednesday, it was officially announced by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on Thursday.

The Research Party headed by Masayuki Yokoyama and consisting of 150 officials and public experts spent nearly nine months in French Indo-China conducting exhaustive research work on agricultural and mineral resources still left untapped.

A large number of reports already completed by the members of the research party are now being edited and filed.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

New Junior Military Aviation School Principals Named

The War Ministry announced on Thursday the appointment of Major-General Toshisada Takata as the principal of the Junior Military Aviation School in Tokyo; Colonel Kichinosuke Miki as the principal of the Junior Military Aviation School in Otsu and Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura as a member of the Military Ordnance Administration Headquarters and concurrently a member of the Military Affairs Board of the War Ministry.

Sources close to the Army revealed that the new appointments were the result of the revision in the junior military aviators system and the reorganization of the Board of Information.

Athletes Help Chop Wood

HELSINKI.—The Finnish Government's appeal to the population for volunteers to chop wood in Finland's forests met with a response among Finnish athletes surpassing all expectations. Ex-Premier Johann Rangell himself, who was a well-known athlete, announced that Finland's athletes have worked 25,000,000 hours chopping wood and another 5,000,000 hours in helping the neighbors.

U.S. Sponsors Food Parley

The United States has decided to sponsor an anti-Axis food problem conference from April 27 at Des Moines, Iowa, and has sent invitations to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking, and 35 other governments, including the refugee governments of the Netherlands, the Philippines, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Luxemburg and others, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Y.C.A.C. TAKES BEATING IN BADMINTON BY 10-8

Yokohama Badminton Club Leading Match With 2 Wins In 5-Game Series

In a badminton match played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's court in Negishi on Wednesday evening, the visiting Yokohama Badminton Club players took an impressive 10 to 6 victory over the local racquet-wielders. By virtue of this victory, the Y.B.C. now leads the Y.C. and A.C., two matches to one in the best of five series arranged between the two Clubs.

The winner's showed an all round superiority in the various events staged on Wednesday and the Club players never looked like winning.

In the men's singles events, the visitors took three out of five matches, Sato Yasui and Nin winning for their side, while Eymard and Da Silva garnered two points for the Club players.

In the men's doubles, the visitors shaded the home team by two matches to one, Agajan and Harriss registering the only Club victory.

Honors were evenly divided in the ladies' singles when Miss Eymard and Miss R. Eymard won for the Y.C. and A.C. and Miss Ikehata and Miss Akayama gained points for the opposition. The visitors nearly made a clean sweep, in the mixed doubles when they swept through the first three matches but Miss R. Eymard and Agajan managed to win the fourth and last match of the evening. The results follow:

Men's singles: Sato (YBC) defeated Agajan (YCAC) 15-6; Eymard (YCAC) defeated Hirota (YBC) 15-10; Yasui (YBC) defeated Harriss (YCAC) 15-11; Nin (YBC) defeated Boixo (YCAC) 15-13; and Da Silva (YCAC) defeated Makachi (YBC) 15-9.

Ladies' singles: Miss Ikehata (YBC) defeated Miss Lord (YCAC) 15-12; Miss Akayama (YBC) defeated Miss Prohaska (YCAC) 15-8; Miss C. Eymard (YCAC) defeated Miss Washimoto (YBC) 15-13; and Miss R. Eymard (YCAC) defeated Miss Miura (YBC) 15-5.

Men's doubles: Hirota and Yasui (YBC) defeated Eymard and Da Silva (YCAC) 15-3; Agajan and Harriss (YCAC) defeated Sato and Nakachi (YBC) 15-10; and Sato and Nin (YBC) defeated Boixo and Weiss (YCAC) 15-10.

Mixed doubles: Sato and Miss Akayama (YBC) defeated Miss Lord and Eymard (YCAC) 15-14; Miss Ikehata and Hirota (YBC) defeated Miss Prohaska and Harriss (YCAC) 15-13; Yasui and Miss Washimoto (YBC) defeated Miss Eymard and Weiss (YCAC) 15-14; and Miss R. Eymard and Agajan (YCAC) defeated Miss Nakamura and Nin (YBC) 15-7.

ARGENTINE MEAT WANTED

U.S. Unable to Import It Due to British Monopoly

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—As counter-measures to combat the meat famine in America, certain quarters there have recently demanded the importation of Argentine meat. The following statement was made by one of the trustees of the American Canned Meat Association:

"In the past the United States had rejected the importation of meat from Argentina, but in view of the present meat shortage, efforts are being made to discard the past policy and to bring in meat from that country. The general populace in the United States, however, will not be able to get Argentine meat either at present or in the future, for the buying up of Argentine meat is completely monopolized by Britain and there are no hopes whatever of another country squeezing in on the market."

Synthetic Fat Produced

BERLIN.—German chemists have invented a new and very valuable fat which can be manufactured synthetically and used for all industrial purposes. The new fat is produced from such elements as nitrogen, water and carbon.

LONDON HAS EXHIBIT ON RUBBER ECONOMY

People Hear Plea to Conserve Depleting Stock of Vital War Material

Rubber shortage in Britain is assuming ever more serious proportions and British authorities were obliged to encourage the people to save rubber by opening a special exhibition for the saving of tires in London, according to a Domei report on Tuesday from Lisbon quoting a London dispatch.

Stressing the need of economizing on rubber, the Britsh Vice-Minister of War Supply is reported to have declared at the opening ceremony of the same exhibition as follows:

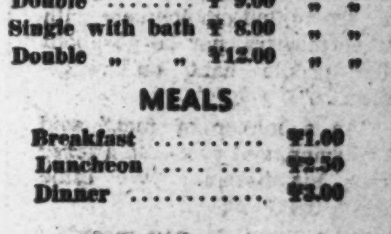
"The rubber situation in Britain is now facing a serious crisis and it is imperative to reserve the present stock as long as possible. We have to meet all demands with the stock until synthetic rubber can be put into practical use.

"Recently, there have been much talk about the possible supply of abundant rubber from the United States but it is nothing but a rumor. For the time being, the synthetic rubber produced in America will remain in an experimental stage, and, even if we are provided with a large amount of this material, we have first to study how to put it into practical use.

"The prospect of the supply of rubber for the current year is indeed gloomy. Natural rubber is indispensable for the production of synthetic rubber, whereas the stock of natural rubber is fast decreasing. About 70 per cent of rubber consumed in Britain is used for the production of tires, and so far, the amount of rubber used for civilian motorcars totaled 50,000 tons. Every effort, therefore, must be made to preserve tires. Although the Government is making tremendous efforts to reclaim worn out tires. Only 30 per cent of the tires gathered can be used over again."

Engages German Professors

ISTANBUL.—The newly-formed Department of Philosophy of Istanbul University has engaged three German Professors. They are Professor Brickmann, who will lecture on German philosophy, Professor Kraus who is an authority on Greek and Roman philosophy and Professor Dietz from Vienna University.



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MECHANICAL engineer, Japanese, English spoken, seeks position. Apply Box 494, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE wanted for a family of three, preferably within old city limits, furnished or unfurnished. Box 489, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha, reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku Tokyo side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1406.

For Sale

GENUINE wire-haired puppy, female, 4 months old. Apply Box 492, Nippon Times Tokyo.

2 CHINESE carpets, one Peking (used), one Tientsin (new), size 12½×13½ and 9×12. Apply Box 495, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WIRE-HAIRED fox terrier, male, 10 months old, Box 493, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE student wants English conversational lessons one or two hours weekly, from well educated foreigner, within old city limits of Tokyo. Box 497, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

FRENCH conversational lessons given at teacher's home. Will call by appointment. Speaks Japanese. Jeanne Shigeno, 6-no-5, 4-chome, Kudan, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita, Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4684.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

DR. THEA TEZUKA. Internal, children's diseases. 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo. Tel. 48-3268. In Yokohama: Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 Nihon-odori. Tel. 2-[illegible].

General

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GREATER OUTPUT DUE OF SAND IRON STEEL

Toa Company to Produce Increased Quantities by Special Process Invented by It

Sand iron, of which Japan has an almost inexhaustible supply, is expected to play a more important role in the steel manufacturing industry of the country as a result of the decision made by the Toa Special Steel Production Company of Kanto, says the Yomiuri.

As a material for steel, sand iron has come to attract the greater attention of the public since the Government announcement in the recent session of the Diet of the satisfactory results realized by the government and civilian laboratories in their efforts to produce steel of superior quality from sand iron.

The Toa Special Steel Production Company, has been producing substantial quantities of fine steel at its present factory, from sand iron ever since its establishment in 1939. The company, in response to the Government's steel production increase policy, has decided to carry out a major expansion of its productive power. The permission for the increase of capital having been obtained under date of March 19, Matsuhei Matsuoka, president of the company, has ordered the construction of new factories to be immediately started in several producing centers of sand iron, while taking necessary measures to enlarge the present factory.

In view of the fact that the completion of the expansion plan as decided on by Mr. Matsuoka requires at least ¥20,000,000, the company is expected to file a new petition for a further increase of capital. In this connection, the company has already started negotiations with the Industrial Equipment Corporation.

By the special process invented by the engineering section of the company, the Toa Special Steel Production Company is now producing superior raw material for piano wires and steel pipes without using pig iron and steel scraps. In recognition of the superior quality of the steel produced by the company, the Government is looking forward to the activities of the company with great expectations.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE EXPECTED IN FARM CROPS

Development of Over 2,500 Chobu of New Farming Areas Completed Last Year

Irrespective of weather conditions during the farming season this year, Japan has good reason to expect a substantial increase in the yields of agricultural crops, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The Farming Area Development Corporation, prior to the commencement of its activities in the forthcoming fiscal year, is conducting an investigation of the achievements of the corporation in the fiscal year 1942-43, in the course of which, it completed the development of 46 new farming areas, covering 2,500 chobu.

According to the investigation carried out so far, the corporation had completed the development of 7 new farming areas by October, 1942 covering a total area of 410 chobu, while 47, covering an area of 2,250 chobu, were partly developed. By March this year, 39 of these 47 areas were brought to perfection. The newly developed farms are to be entrusted to the care of 816 peasant families selected from different parts of the country, of whom 470 families have already moved to their new farms, while 346 are making preparations to move. It is said also that they may move to the farms now in course of development.

Up to the present, 117 districts have been nominated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry as the seats of new farms, of which 77 are already in the course of construction at the hands of the corporation.

The 47 farming areas mentioned above are located in various prefectures as stated below.

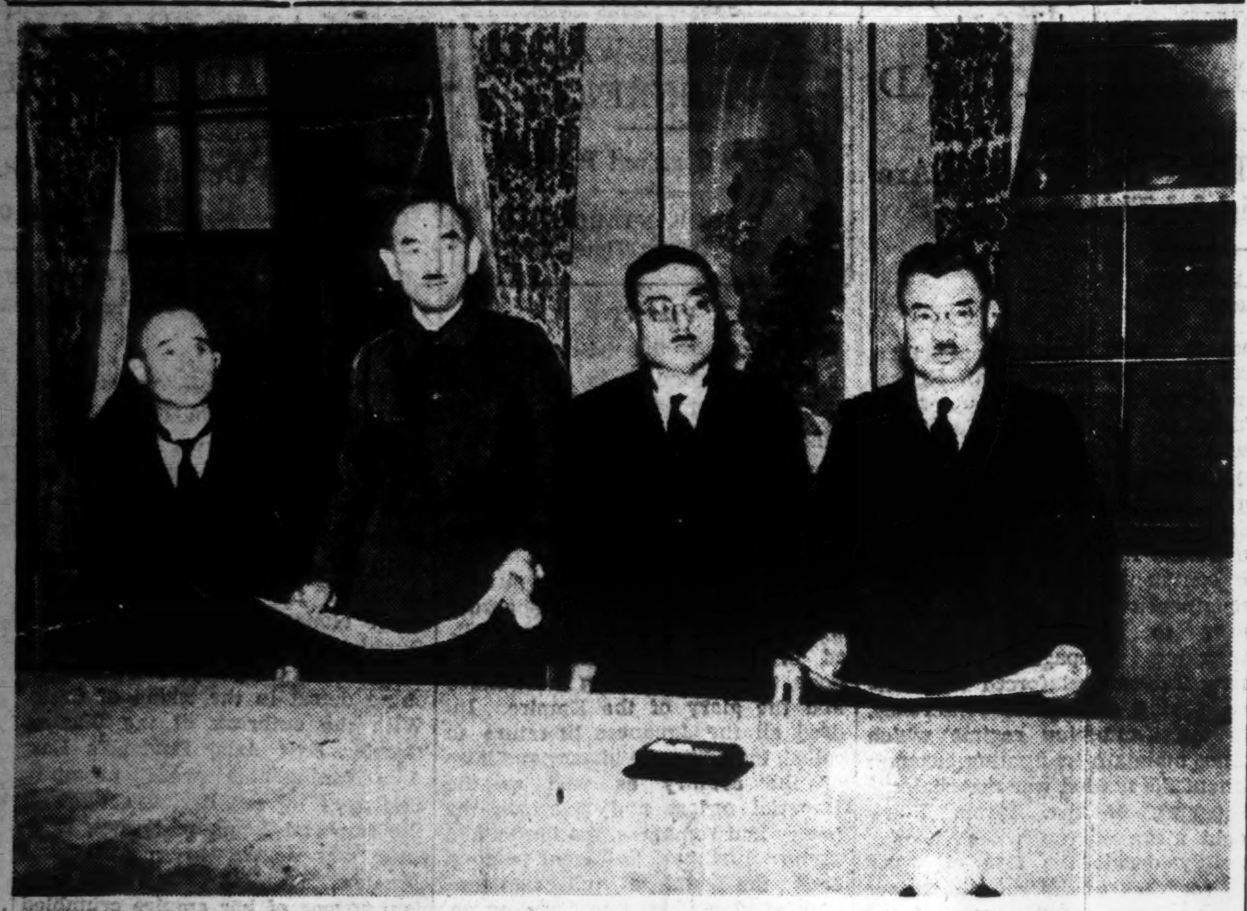
Aomori Prefecture; Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture (in Tamatsukuri-gun, Watari-gun, Muratome-gun, and Karita-gun). Akita Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaragi Prefecture (Ibaragi-gun, and Kashima-gun), Tochigi-ken (Enya-gun and Nasu-gun), Gumma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Miye Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, and others.

Bill Clearings

April 1
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	640.528	393.797
Balance	83.391	34,640

Industrialists Honored



Recipients of the War Minister's letters of commendation for distinguished services to the war industry (March 13). From left to right: Kaemon Tamiya, president of the Kobe Steel Works, Saburo Machinaga, head of the manufacturing department and director of research of the same company, Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, and Yasujiro Okano, head of the Tokyo machinery-building works of the same company.

TO UP PRODUCTION OF HEMPEN FIBERS

More Effective Measures to Be Taken to Increase Hemp, Ramie, Jute Cultivation

In view of the increasing demand for hempen fibers for clothing and other purposes, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to take more effective measures to enhance the production of hemp, jute, ramie, and flax beginning this year, based on the decisions reached at the Hempen Fiber Production Expansion Conference held Tuesday at the Industrial Central Bank in Tokyo, says the Nippon Sangyo.

At the conference were present about 80 persons representing the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Army, provincial governments concerned, and some associations of hempen fiber producers.

The measures to be taken in this connection this year involve:

(1) The establishment of a liaison body in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry with the Teikoku Agricultural Association, the Federation of the Purchases and Sales Association, the Hemp Growers' Association, and the Japan Hemp Company forming the nucleus thereof.

Will Give Advice

(2) Giving of technical and other advices to the hempen fiber producers in the country through their representatives to be called to meetings to be convened by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and by other central bodies concerned

(3) The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Army, the Navy, and other central bodies concerned will send the experts in their service to different provinces in order to encourage the cultivation of hemp jute, ramie, and flax.

(4) The authorities will use the radio as a means of propagating knowledge about the importance of hempen fibers among the people at large.

(5) The Hemp Growers' Association, with the close cooperation of different bodies interested in hempen fiber production, will undertake the distribution of printed matter and illustrations, while holding exhibitions of hempen articles and giving special courses of training to the growers.

(6) Awarding of prizes to different bodies of hempen fiber growers who have made good records.

Measures by Local Bodies

The above are the measures to be taken by the central bodies. Meanwhile, the local bodies concerned will take the following measures in response to the efforts of the central bodies:

(1) A liaison body will be established in the prefectural government concerned in order to secure the coordination of labor relative to the expansion of hempen fiber production, as well as of shipments.

(2) Maintenance of the required area of plantations, keeping and distribution of fertilizers and creation of shipping facilities.

(3) Extension of technical and other advices to each grower of hemp, flax, jute, or ramie during production increase periods to be observed from time to time.

(4) Propagation of knowledge about the urgent necessity for amplifying the supply of hempen fibers by means of newspapers, periodicals, radio, round-table chats, slogans, posters, and others.

The first production increase period will be observed beginning the middle of April.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.30	+ 0.20
Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial (short-term)	92.50	+ 0.30
Kanebo Sp. (short-term)	72.60	− 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%..	103.20	Same

FIRE-PROOF BRICKS TO BE CONTROLLED

Industry Expected to Make Noteworthy Progress With Setting Up of Company

The fire-proof brick manufacturing industry of Japan is expected to make noteworthy progress in the near future with the establishment of the Japan Fire-Proof Bricks Control Company in Tokyo, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The new company will be capitalized at ¥3,000,000 (paid up) in ¥50 shares. The last meeting of the inauguration committee of the company was held at the Railways Association Hall in Marunouchi on March 26 in the presence of the chief of the Chemical Bureau and other officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Following the opening address by Kinichi Aoki, president of the Shinagawa White Bricks Company and the congratulatory address by the chief of the Chemical Bureau, a deliberative study of important matters was started by the inauguration committee members, who decided on the following several essential questions:

1. The establishment of the control company.
2. Articles of association for the new company.
3. All matters relative to the election of the officials of the company
4. The report on various matters as specified in Article 184 of the Commercial Code of the country.
5. Rewards to officials of the company.

The new company will have its head office in Tokyo, branches at Osaka and other places of importance, and sub-branches at different places throughout the country.

For the time being, the company will engage in various business as follows:

1. The production and distribution of fire-proof bricks and mortar in Japan Proper.
2. The imports, from foreign countries as well as from Japan's overseas territories, of fire-proof bricks and mortar.
3. All other allied businesses.

The leading posts in the new company will be filled by men of experience as follows:

President—Kinichi Aoki (president of the Shinagawa White Brick Mfg. Company).
Managing Director—Koji Kato (managing director of a department in the Japan Iron Foundry).
Director—Masao Aso (manager of the Moji Branch of the Asahi Glass Company).
Director—Shigeru Wakabayashi (managing director of the Japan Fire-Proof Workers' Federation).
Auditor—Jun Takara (managing director of the Kurozaki Porcelain Company).
Auditor—Kaichi Miura (managing director of the Kawasaki Porcelain Company).

FIRMING UP SEEN AS TONE BRIGHTER

Stock Price Movement Indicates Post-Liquidation Resilience

With a resistant tone produced on the market following the liquidation of large engagements for some consecutive days toward the end of last month, the Tokyo Stock Exchange began to stage a cheery aspect yesterday, and a number of the listed wares noticeably firmed up in the long-term section.

In the long-term section, for example, Japan Soda jumped up ¥1.80, Showa Electric Industrial ¥1.10 and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥1.00.

The short-term section was likewise steady, and prime issues fractionally rallied one after another.

The spot market was featured by the moderate gains scored by the miscellaneous group. Japan Soda and Manchoukuo Exchange stepped up ¥1.00 each and several wartime industrials in fractions.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	—Delivery—		
	Apr.	May	June
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	126.1	124.0	121.9
Nisshin Spinning (50)...	83.8	83.8	82.6
Teikoku Rayon (50).....	——	——	79.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50).....	70.7	——	71.8
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)..	100.0	101.0	100.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)...	76.1	66.3	65.6
Showa Elec Ind (50)....	84.0	83.8	83.9
Japan Nitrogen (50).....	71.7	——	71.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.3	89.8	89.6
O. S. K. (50)	——	81.4	81.6
Nissan Steamship (50)..	65.7	65.8	65.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	84.0	83.8	84.6
Ishihara Ind (50)........	65.4	65.2	65.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	111.7	111.5	110.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)..	145.0	141.9	141.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.5	65.9	——
Japan Beer (50)........	96.7	——	——
Tropical Ind (42½)......	——	——	41.8
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	——	——	45.0
Asahi Glass (50)........	94.5	93.1	90.6
Toa Tobacco (50).......	101.2	101.8	102.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	93.6	93.4	93.5

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K.. new	75.8	6.5	5.5	76.3
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	91.8	2.6	1.8	92.5
Kanebo Spin. new..	71.8	2.6	1.7	72.6
Teikoku Rayon. new	687	9.2	8.5	[illegible]
Hitachi Iron Works.	83.1	9.9	8.8	89.7
Japan Steel Tube..	68.4	8.4	8.2	68.4
Japan Oil	72.5	4.0	2.5	73.5
S. M. R.	75.1	5.1	4.6	——
N. Y. K.. old	89.5	90.1	89.5	——
Hokkaido Coal	72.5	2.5	2.2	72.2
Kanebo Spin. old...	125.7	6.0	5.5	——
Toyo Rayon. new...	54.8	5.2	4.8	55.2
Kokura Iron Works.	53.6	3.9	3.6	——
Japan Beer. new...	45.1	5.6	5.1	45.6
Japan Sugar. new..	——	65.1	5.1	——
Ensuiko Sugar	63.6	3.6	3.3	——
Japan Mining	60.9	1.2	0.8	61.2
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.7	1.9	1.6	61.9

ARIMA WILL BE VICE-CHIEF OF EXCHANGE CORPORATION

Ex-Director of Specie Bank Informally Selected to Fill Important Post

Chotaro Arima, ex-director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been informally selected to fill the important post of vice-president of the Trade and Exchange Corporation. The leading members of the board of directors of the corporation will be as follows, says the Nippon Sangyo:

President—Reisuke Ishida, ex-executive director of the Mitsui Bussan Company.
Vice-President—Tatsuo Sumii, chief director of the Important Materials Control Corporation.
Vice-President—Chotaro Arima, ex-director of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Mr. Arima was in the service of the Yokohama Specie Bank from the time of graduation from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1907 upto March 10 this year when he retired.

LIVE-STOCK RAISING IN THAI IS SURVEYED

Industry Has Bright Future In View of Natural Advantages Enjoyed by Country

Blessed with natural advantages, there is much room for Thailanders to expand their live-stock raising industry, for a fair variety of animals are employed by the farming community there for tilling rice fields and for transportation of agricultural and forest products in which the country abounds.

Surveying the present-day state of live-stock raising side by side with the poultry-farming industry in Thailand, an article in the March issue of the Kokusei Graph says in effect as follows:

"It is not for obtaining milk or meat that the Thailanders raise a considerable variety of livestock but to replenish their labor resources. Buddhistic teaching is so deeprooted in their minds that they completely abstained from animal flesh in former years. In recent years, however, there are indications that a small portion of the people have taken to eating pork, chicken and eggs. This is ascribable to the great influence of Chinese merchants in Thailand.

"The majority of live-stock raised by Thailanders consists of water buffaloes and yellow cattle, there being a comparatively small number of elephants, horses, swine and domestic fowls in addition.

"Of all, water buffaloes are indispensable to the farming community, for they are habitually employed for tilling rice fields. Thus, every farming family keeps at least two or three head of this animal.

Used for Transportation

"Yellow cattle are as much employed for transportation of general goods turned out in the hilly regions as for farming, while elephants are generally put to service for transportation of heavy materials, such as timber. Horses are employed alike for riding and transportation purposes.

"For religious reasons, the native inhabitants are ill-disposed to rear swine. In view, however, of the inherent love of pork among the Chinese merchants living in Thailand, the swine-raising industry is being pushed on by these Chinese residents. It is learned that some of the native farmers are also rearing swine, as a side business, for sale to Chinese residents.

"Ducks and geese are mostly reared by Chinese residents, while poultry-farming is for the most part in the hands of Thailanders. It deserves notice, however, that Thailanders never kill these birds themselves. Instead, they sell them alive to the Chinese.

"Surveying the live-stock raising industry according to geographic classifications, the majority of live-stock is reared on the plateau of Korat in North Thailand, while water buffaloes are found also in Central Thailand. This is due to the greater serviceability of water buffaloes, as compared with yellow cattle, in times of the occasional floods along the Menam River. Inasmuch however, as the climate is too hot on the plain, along the Menam, for water buffaloes to thrive there, they are generally reared in North Thailand and supplied to the farming community in these areas when they are fully grown up.

Water Buffaloes in South

"For instance, there are many water buffaloes to be found put to work on the rainy shores of South Thailand and many heads of yellow cattle in the areas outside Central Thailand. With regard to the pig raising industry, it is on the Korat district that the greater number of these animals is reared. Poultry-farming is confined to North and North-Eastern Thailand, while ducks are raised on the plains along the Menam.

"It is learned that experts in Thailand are now in earnest in connection with their researches for the eugenic promotion of live-stock, for the development of grazing ground and for the installation of sanitary equipment. But the farming community is reportedly in ignorance of modern and efficient methods of live-stock raising. In view, however, of the advantages that the farming community in Thailand may amply derive from its natural environs, there is every reason to expect a gradual expansion of this line of industry in the same country."

Factors of Southern Enterprising

Fullest Use of Private Enterprise, Experience, Initiative Advocated by Businessman for Construction Work Within Sphere

Rapid development of the occupied areas in the south, thereby to contribute to the promotion of total fighting power of our country, is an absolute factor for victory in war.

At the 79th session of the Diet, the Government clarified the basic policy for southern management, in which it was pointed out that the cardinal principle for development was to enable the ardor and originality of civilian enterprises to manifest themselves at their best under definite state control in place of special corporations or national policy companies which had been the usual system of management of external territories in the past.

Masaharu Sakamoto, president of the South Sea Plantation Association, in a contribution to the latest issue of the Oriental Economist, gives expression to his admiration at the Government's wise decision which he believes is quite pertinent in view of the peculiar nature involved in southern development and construction. He says in part as follows:

The development and construction of the south must be carried out as soon and as expeditiously as possible, not only do they relate directly to the expansion of fighting strength but it affects the life of the indigenous population on the spot and the people behind the guns to an immeasurable extent.

Has Advantages

In connecting southern development, therefore, the greatest stress must be put on the increase of managerial efficiency, which it is easier to materialize through the concerted efforts of civilian enterprisers than by management foundations or national policy companies.

Furthermore, the success or otherwise in the southern development enterprise is more liable to be affected by natural conditions peculiar to the south than in any other regions. This is particularly the case with agriculture and plantations. It is by no means an easy task to overcome the effects of climate, soil and damage done by wind or insects characteristic of the southern regions and to attain satisfactory results in these industries. The science of agriculture applicable to the torrid zone has peculiarities which cannot be understood with ease by common sense or through academic study at home, but for its mastery many years' actual experience and special ability are essential.

Improvements Suggested

For this reason, what are needed at present more urgently than anything else are unity and harmony among the management on the spot, the placing of the right man in the right place in each territory and their organic combination, which are only possible of realization under the form of civilian enterprise. Under the system of management foundations or national policy companies, whose staffs are generally composed of men from various quarters in both the official and business worlds, it is very hard fully to attain these requirements. "I am firmly convinced that the development and construction of the southern regions can only be consummated on the strength of the tradition and ardor peculiar to the form of enterprise organically combined. Scores of years ago while the majority of businessmen of our country were engrossed in national enterprises which taxed their ingenuity to a lesser degree, the pioneers of the south who realized that the southward advance was a matter of national importance devoted themselves to southern development fully determined to endure all sorts of hardships, both physical and mental, under foreign flags. Their traditions and experiences extending over many years should now be highly valued.

Must Use Experience

"The fundamental significance underlying the granting of permission for the advance of individual civilian enterprises at the outset of southern development can be understood when the above points are fully appreciated, and our profound respect goes to the Government which, in consideration of the demand of the situation, has made such a remarkably wise decision.

"After all is said and done, however, today is not the time to be arguing about the forms in which the southern development enterprise should be carried on. One ton of materials on hand today is more valuable than 1,000 tons of them which may be available tomorrow. It is not too late, I believe, to establish permanent plans after mature consideration when affairs are more settled. In order to meet the urgent needs of the moment, it is most advisable to mobilize the spirit and originality of the civilian enterprisers as well as their traditions and experiences for the development of the southern regions, so that they may be given opportunities to bring their capabilities into full play for the enhancement of the synthetic fighting strength of our country to carry the war of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion."

More Workers for Germany

VICHY. — Approximately one-eighth of the total number of young Frenchmen affected by the application of the Compulsory Labor Service law of February 18, 1943—that is to say, the 1920-22 classes—will be sent to work in Germany, according to an official announcement issued here.

Mobilization in Netherlands

THE HAGUE.—"Total mobilization" has also been ordered in the Netherlands under a decree issued by the Reich Commissar, which empowers Commissars-General to take all measures for securing employment of labor as well as the production and distribution of goods.

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TOKYO. FRIDAY. APRIL 2. 1943

The Failure of Another Mission

The real story of the past week's conversations in Washington between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and President Roosevelt and Secretary State Hull was told in a nutshell by Eden himself when he said he thought the war would be "long and tough" when questioned by newspapermen upon his arrival in Ottawa, March 30, en route back to England. It is certain that no such remark would have been forthcoming from Eden had he accomplished his mission which, according to all well-informed sources including American political observers, was primarily to patch up the existing rift between the United States and the Soviet Union.

More credence to the belief that Eden failed in his endeavors to bring Washington and Moscow into a common line regarding their inherently diverse policies is given by President Roosevelt's statement to the press immediately after Eden's departure that he hoped to confer with Premier Stalin in the near future. He gave no details but no stretch of the imagination is necessary to deduce that Roosevelt realizes that he must take the initiative in trying to win the good graces of the Soviet authorities.

British Foreign Secretary Eden's refusal at the press conference in Ottawa to discuss post-war policies was most significant when it is considered that President Roosevelt told the press also that the series of conferences between himself and Eden had been of great aid in looking toward post-war planning by all the so-called United Nations, not just Britain and the United States. Eden apparently was astute enough to know the futility of talking about post-war policies because his mind is heavy with Britain's severe plight in the war. And because he sees no justification for the ridiculous propaganda rampant in the United States as if victory is within the grasp of the anti-Axis nations.

President Roosevelt's emphasis, however, that the conversations with Eden were "purely exploratory" and that the objective was not to reach "final decisions" was frankly an admission by the President that the talks had failed to achieve the desired objectives. That is not surprising since Roosevelt says that he and Eden discussed practical problems which would arise upon the "surrender of the enemy with a view to safeguarding the United States, Great Britain, Chungking, Russia and all other United Nations from future aggression." For such talks are by their very nature ludicrous under the existing war situation which is altogether in favor of the Axis Powers.

The seriousness of the war situation confronting the anti-Axis Powers was reflected in a series of conferences held last week in Washington, in the midst of the Eden conversations, of the American high command concerning "strategy in the Pacific." There is no doubt that it was called to attempt to improve the deteriorated position of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific. Admitting this situation, the New York Times said on March 29 that the conferences "ostensibly to acquaint our commanders with decisions made at Casablanca, seem to have been a final recognition of General MacArthur's contention that Japan has been allowed to consolidate a ring of island defenses which cannot be cracked with our present available forces. There are signs that he will get more planes and fuller naval support, though perhaps not all he wants. The dark spot in the picture is that enemy reinforcements have already reached the battle zone."

Such a war situation certainly does not justify President Roosevelt's fantastic utterances of a post-war world. Eden's visit to Washington and the American high command's conference are only a part of the events that tell of the confusion prevailing in the anti-Axis front.

Failure in the main object of his mission moreover was not the only outcome of Anthony Eden's visit to the United States. The peripatetic British Foreign Secretary had incidentally another duty to perform, albeit a very small and lowly one and one from which by the very nature of things no practical result is to be expected. That incidental assignment was carried out in his speech before the Maryland State Legislature on the eve of his departure from the United States, in which he declared that the Chungking regime as well as the Soviet Union should be accorded an important place in any plan which may be eventually raised for a post-war international organization.

Eden's reference to the Soviet Union is understandable enough, for it was primarily to attempt to patch up the ruinous differences between the Soviet Union and the United States that he made his futile trip to America. But his reference to Chungking has a more subtle significance.

The fact that Eden felt called upon to make a solemn declaration of what should be so obvious a truism as that the country of China deserves important consideration in post-war planning shows that something is radically wrong with Britain's attitude toward that country. There was obviously no need to make such a statement if Britain's policy in that direction is above suspicion.

But that Britain's policy with regard to the problem of China deserves very much to be an object of suspicion, there is no end of proof. The most glaring example was given by Prime Minister Churchill himself in his speech of March 21 in which he conspicuously omitted all mention of Chungking in connection with the governments which are to lead in the post-war organization. That this omission was no accident can be seen from the fact that precisely the same omission was also made in Anthony Eden's own important speech before the House of Commons on December 2 of last year.

In both cases the National Government of China naturally paid no attention. Knowing full well that the British policy continues to be the traditional one of trying to exploit China as a quasi-colony, as revealed in the infamous Van Zeeland plan for instance, the National Government has considered no other course than that of constantly combatting Britain as an incorrigible enemy. Whatever Britain may scheme about China, the National Government does not care, for the National Government is confidently determined to wipe out all British as well as American influences from its country.

But for the Chungking regime, the revelation of Britain's real attitude toward China is a cause for tragic trepidation. Chungking fears that at best it will be kept forever in the position of a servile puppet of the Anglo-American imperialists, the position which in fact it already holds. It may even likely be left stranded high and dry by its Anglo-American manipulators as they find other more convenient tools or concoct other schemes, in which case the Chungking regime will be certain to die. Hence the loud protests and wails of anguish from Chungking. Hence the frenzied last-minute rewriting of her recent Chicago speech by Madame Chiang Kai-shek to express her chagrin over Churchill's attitude.

But however brazen Britain's scheme for the spoilation of China, the British cannot afford to let Chungking become too resentful. Chungking still needs to be patted and mollified as long as Britain needs its services. So Eden was detailed to cover up for his superior Churchill. His was the task of mollifying Chungking after Churchill had aroused its resentment.

Last December when it was Eden who aroused Chungking's resentment by snubbing it in his House of Commons address, Lord Halifax was detailed to mollify Chungking by flattering it in his Rochester speech of January 18. Now that Churchill had angered Chungking, it became Eden's turn to act as pacifier. But half-hearted caresses performed as an afterthought can scarcely hide the fact that Britain still has not given up her century-old tradition of treating China as a natural object for British exploitation.

Thus, all in all, whether in regard to his main object of bringing about a conciliation between the United States and the Soviet Union or in regard to his little bit to mollify Chungking, Eden efforts have obviously ended in futility.

A Year Ago Today

April 2, 1942

Corregidor was subjected to repeated heavy bombings by Imperial Navy Air Units for days on end from March 24 up to March 31, with the result that havoc was wrought on the high-angle gun batteries of the fort, the airfield, barracks and other important establishments including Government offices, according to a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

U.S. naval experts are displaying great uneasiness with the coming of warm weather. According to the opinion of these experts, it is believed that the Axis Powers will intensify their U-boat operations in American waters with the advent of warmer and more favorable weather.

* * *

The Office for War Production in Washington has issued an order to prohibit the sale of tooth paste and shaving cream if buyers do not deliver empty tubes to the retailer. Any retailers acting contrarily will be punished with fines up to $10,000 or one year's imprisonment.

HOPELESS TASK CONFRONTS FOE STRIVING TO REGAIN BURMA ROAD

Anglo-American Claims to a Third Front in Asia Are Nothing but Mere Wishful Thinking

By TOSHIO HAYASHI
(From the Sozo)

Shanghai is of late receiving volumes of reports about the establishment of a third front by the Anglo-American and Chungking camps with the immediate object of recovering the Burma Road.

The enemy have been rounding off the story with self-satisfying remarks that with the establishment of the third front the world-wide offensive against the Axis Powers has been started in earnest. When we consider how successfully Japan is driving its plan of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it becomes self-evident what an unbelievable and impossible a thing the so-called third front is.

The report of the movement of some British-Indian troops along the western borders of Burma, toward the end of last year was attributed to the outcome of this third battle front. It was in fact stated that the forces reached a point north of Akyab. Since the Japanese Forces operating in Burma did not come across such an invading army, it is certain that there has been no such move on the part of the British-Indian troops. To dub it a third battle front is too premature.

With regard to the other report that Governor Lung Yun of Yunnan Province has been appointed the commander-in-chief of the Chungking army in west Yunnan, and that he has begun movements cannot be called the formation of a third front, owing to the simple fact that it is after all but natural, considering the deep penetration made by the Japanese Forces into Yunnan and the defenses the latter are setting up there, that the new Chungking commander should begin to show some activities against the Japanese Forces. Moreover, his activities have been confined to guerilla warfare.

Upsets Chungking

The Anglo-American propaganda on the third front has upset the Chungking regime considerably. Its mouthpiece, the Sin Shu-Po wrote in its editorial, "Should we call the present movement of the British-Indian army a great counter-attack, it would be a false conclusion; it is just a frontal skirmish." The same article, further attacked the Anglo-American partners were that they were evading their responsibility, and demanded that in order to regain the Burma Route it was necessary for the British armies to endeavor immediately to strengthen their fighting forces.

The origin of the Burma Route recovery campaign or the so-called third front campaign is traceable to the military conference held in India by the Anglo-American and Chungking authorities in the middle of October 1942. The conference was attended by the British Commander-in-Chief Wavell, U.S. Air Force Commander in Chungking Brigadier-General Claire Chenault, and the Chungking Commander-in-Chief Lo Cho-ying. Even though, as a result of this secret conference, they decided on the recovery of the Burma Route, they were well aware of the impossibility of the task with such a small contingent as they possessed.

The difficulties confronted by the enemy due to the physical nature of the India-Burma border is an additional factor to discourage this undertaking. This particular sector is replete with precipitous mountain ranges, while it is difficult to push operations due to the lack of any good roads. What with strong anti-British and pro-Japanese sentiment which is sweeping the whole of Burma today, there is hardly any chance for the enemy to set his foot once again into Burma with any degree of success. It is no wonder, therefore, that the attempts of the Anglo-American forces for the recapture of the Burma Road has not progressed beyond sporadic guerilla warfare.

Third Front Plan

If we are to inquire into the main causes hat induced the Anglo-American and Chungking camps to adopt this third front plan, the following circumstances offer some explanation.

Desirous of making a profit out of Wendell Willkies' visit to Chungking, the leaders of the latter regime hit upon the idea that the British and the Americans form a front which Chungking would utilize as a secondary line behind its own. This idea appealed to the British and Americans, firstly, because there would be no direct threat to their own army; and secondly, because they could satisfy their vanity of having established an offensive in East Asia in coordination with the one in North Africa.

The second reason for the establishment of the so-called third front lies in Chungking's dire necessity to regain the Burma Route, as the northwest route was a farce in view of the fact that it required the herculean task of negotiating a distance of 8,000 kilometers, over deserts and mountains. The air route, spanning Siberia, Bering Sea and Canada, prohibited the transportation of heavy arms. Again, the route via India had no immediate practical bearing since it would require more than three years for completion. Hence, it must be the Burma Route alone which, in the ultimate analysis, would suit Chungking in its present predicament. The Sin Shu-po, striking a similar strain, wrote in its columns thus, "If we could regain the Burma Route, our resistance on the continent would be so greatly strengthened that we could gain power to control the oceans." Chungking Propaganda Minister Chang Tao-pan reinforced the same idea, saying at a press conference, "To the Chungking regime which cannot maintain its fighting strength without the needed war material, the re-opening of the Burma Route would mean so much that it may possibly decide the fate of war." The recovery of the route therefore is one of the direct causes of the formation of the third front.

Civil Unrest Grows

Another reason may be found in the civil unrest in India directed against the British, which is being intensified owing to the British oppression, and the shortage of food in the country. The British might find it an opportunity to provoke public sentiment in India in favor of the Burma campaign on the plea that they would replenish food shortage from re-captured Burma.

One other great reason prompting the third front is the lack of a suitable transportation route for the minerals from Yunnan and other provinces of Chungking to America. While shortage of rubber in the United States is being felt more and more keenly every day, the shortage of tin has already reached a breaking point. The three largest areas of tin production in the world being Malai, the East Indies and Yunnan Province, the British and the Americans naturally look to Yunnan as the immediate source of supply. America's talks of getting enough tin from Bolivia is a bluff as its quality is low, and its quantity meager. Besides tin, there are antimony and tungsten available in provinces under Chungking jurisdiction, for all of which the Burma Route would be the most feasible transport route.

All these circumstances point out to the necessity of recovering the Burma Route, and hence the Anglo-American and Chungking camps are bending every nerve to the materialization of the third front offensive.

To Start Combined Action

The troop movements in the name of third front started with the appointment of Ho Ying-yan, Chungking Chief of the General Staff, as the Commander-in-chief of the Chungking army in India in December 1942. Governor Lung Yun's appointment as the Commander-in-chief of western Yunnan was announced simultaneously, so that a combined action may be started by them. But the Chungking army in India numbered only 2,000, composed of those who had been defeated at Burma. They could not, therefore, undertake alone this hazardous task of facing the Japanese Army.

What is clearly noticeable however in the third front plan is that each of the partners is trying to promote his own interest through it.

It may be too early to predict the concrete effect that the declaration of war by Nanking will cause to the enemy's third front offensive. There is no gainsaying the fact that the declaration of President Wang Ching wei that "it is now engaged in a life or death struggle under which we are determined to proceed hand in hand with Japan until this war of Greater East Asia is finally won" will go a long way in determining the future of China.

Fruits of Wisdom

O Woman, you are not merely the handiwork of God, but also of men; these are ever endowing you with beauty from their own hearts. . . You are one-half woman and one-half dream.—Rabindranath Tagore.

* * *

Human affairs inspire in noble hearts only two feelings—admiration or pity.—Anatole France.

* * *

Our thoughts are epochs in our lives; all else is but as a journal of the winds that blow while we are here.—Thoreau.

* * *

Poverty treads on the heels of great and unexpected riches.—Bruyere.

* * *

Remembrance is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven away.—Richter.

* * *

Let your literary compositions be kept from the public eye for nine years at least.—Horace.

* * *

Ask thyself, daily, to how many illminded persons thou hast shown a kind disposition.—Marcus Antoninus.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Two Cardinal Points

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VI

The ways of the deities are told in forceful language in the famous "Kojiki" and "Nihon-shoki" (or Nihongi) and other old books treated as Japanese classics. By the deities are of course meant our great Imperial ancestors who laid down the foundations of this country deep and strong, and the numerous loyal subjects of the Emperors who in their days had lived and toiled in consolidating those foundations, thereby promoting the welfare and the glory of the Empire. Indeed all the Japanese literature so called, including the history and laws of the country as well as the Imperial orders and rescripts, the poetry and romances, the letters and sayings attributed to famous persons, even the folklore and traditions handed down in one form or another, make up the sum-total of invaluable documents embodying the ways of the deities. Japanese history itself may be called the textbook of Shintoism.

From these words of venerated deities we may draw many moral principles as the guide of our conduct in the world. For our ancestors with infinite labor and self-sacrifice opened up a loyal road that we, their posterity, might tread it in our journey through life with safety or least risk of danger to ourselves or the country. Out of the abundance of these literary heirlooms therefore we could deduce no end of commentaries and precepts upon the ways of the gods. For all practical purposes, however, a few cardinal points may here be cited as the type and example for the rest.

Flower of Shinto

We must begin with the august fact of unbroken continuity of the Imperial line of Sovereigns, unique in the political experience of the world, which one who has heard anything about Japan must know. To the Japanese it is a commonplace of everyday life because they always live under its beneficent influence as they have lived for countless generations since the time their nation was founded. To the foreigners it is a perpetual source of marvel and of envoy, and the more they contemplate and gaze upon it the more their wonder grows. Like a miraculous phenomenon of nature it defies the analysis of ordinary logic. It stands and revolves upon its majestic principles, which to understand mus be studied with deep humility and reverential submission of intellect.

Political philosophers from the oldest time to our day have tried to discover an ideal form of government. It looks as though they could never find one, as proved by such word as "Utopia" ("nowhere") which they usually give to their ideal polity. But nobody, however prejudiced against Japan, will deny that the Japanese 'Ko-do'—"the benevolent autocracy by the hereditary line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal"—is the nearest approach to the ideal polity that political experience of mankind has yet discovered. But if Rome was not made in a day, neither was the Imperial polity of Japan. It was not an ingenious invention, it is the result of a long, painstaking conscious cultivation extended over several millenniums; it was, as stated in an Imperial rescript, "founded upon a basis broad and everlasting," and "on the Imperial virtues firmly implanted." It is in short the glorious flower and consummation of Shinto, of which the central ethical principles are the universal benevolence of the Emperor and the deathless loyalty of His subjects.

Happy Bonds

Another fact of vital significance is the family system of Japan which is but an integral part of the hereditary Imperial reign. Its best illustrations may be found in the opening chapters of the two sacred books already mentioned, in which the process of empire-building is described. The two creative deities, Izanagi and Izanami, were in the relations of what we call husband and wife, and from them were many offsprings, of whom the Sun Goddess, the most favored of all, was appointed Sovereign of this O'Yashima, and who in Her turn sent Her beloved grandson, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, to subdue the refractory elements in certain parts of this land, vesting Him and His heirs with the inviolable hereditary authority to rule Japan forever. So the Emperor of Japan while He is the Sovereign of His subjects, is also the parent to His people who are all brethren of the same blood and bone. There is hardly a family in Japan whose lineage may not be traced to one or another of the four best-known aristocratic family names—Gen-Pei-To-Kitsu, or Minamoto, Taira, Fujiwara, Tachibana,—whose founders had sprung from some collateral members of the Imperial Family. As for the alien immigrants, they have been in the course of time wholly absorbed in the native stock; so you behold in this country today the unique picture of homogeneous racial and national type of people cemented with the happy bonds of affection and service as between ruler and ruled and loving father and obedient children.

ENGLAND FRANTICALLY STRAINS TO WARD OFF HEAVY AXIS BLOWS

Continuous Defeats Are Britain's Record in Three and Half Years of Warfare

By SEIGO NAKAMURA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

Three and a half years have elapsed since England declared war on Germany in August 1939, and in spite of continuous defeats encountered at every turn and at every spot of battle the former is still carrying on her anti-Axis war. Even in the European stage of battle alone, England has seen the Dunkirk debacle, the torrential air raids from Germany, and the crushing defeat in the Island of Crete. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, England's East Asia strongholds were promptly destroyed by the daring actions of the Imperial Japanese Forces. England was forced to retreat from Greater East Asia. Thus an important corner of her empire crumbled down.

Without doubt, England faced her greatest crisis during the latter part of 1940 and during the early stages of 1941. In the spring of 1940 the German forces marched through Belgium and Holland and spectacularly breaking open a corner of the western front, she surged through northern France to cause the immediate fall of France. Without giving the British even a breathing spell, Germany followed up with her gigantic air raids. That the landing of German troops on England proper was simply a matter of time was highly publicized, and in all respects it appeared that England was going to be completely wiped off from the face of the map.

Landing Was Possible

At that time, opinion from various quarters all agreed that if Germany had promptly followed on the heels of the British expeditionary forces fleeing from Dunkirk and attempted landing operations on England proper she would have undoubtedly succeeded. Unfortunately Germany's landing preparations were not completed. However, although Germany lost this golden opportunity, she did not lessen the intensity of her air attacks over England. German planes began incessant bombings on harbors and ports, military establishments, naval stations, and airfields in the southern areas of England, and simultaneously attempted to gain control of the airlanes over the Dover Straits and the English Channel.

Germany hurried preparations to cross the Straits with one mighty stroke as soon as her control over the airlanes was sufficiently successful. This plan, with the centering of numerous various typed ships along the entire coasts of Holland, Belgium, and northern France, struck indescribable fear into the hearts of the English people. Relentless air battles between the two forces continued day after day over the Straits, and in spite of that fact, she was able to cling to her supremacy over the air to halt Germany's landing operations. Germany then shifted to her final plan and began a series of terrific bombing raids on London which continued from August of that year through January of 1941. Prime Minister Churchill said of this crisis: "Has there ever been a case before when such a serious fate of a nation has been placed on the shoulders of such few persons?"

Bombing Comes to Halt

After two months of concentrated and incessant raids, the bombing of London came to a sudden halt, and again Germany's tactics shifted to the bombings of military areas over the whole of England. We can safely claim that the launching of continuous raids over London meant that Germany had shifted from her strategy of attempting landings and that, instead she had decided to stake her fortune on a protracted war. The raids over the entire British military areas immediately following the raids over London was the first concrete proof of this change in strategy.

Simultaneously with the air raids between the end of 1940 through the spring of 1941 the gallant actions of the German submarines gradually increased. It was, in fact, at this stage that the United States, conscious of the necessity of England's continued existence, finally decided to strengthen her aid to England.

Deciding that a protracted warfare was inescapable, as can be clearly seen from Germany's actions before and after this period, she began the construction of a firm foundation for a new European order, and an undefeatable position. Together with the opening of concentrated battles in new regions in Europe, Germany carried on the destruction of England's productive and trade centers. On April 22, 1941 Germany finally came to blows with "the mighty fear from her back," the Soviet Union.

Year and a Half Elapses

A year and a half has already elapsed since then and today both Germany and the Soviet Union are in the midst of bloody battles. The eastern front today presents a scale of battle unprecedented in history. The Soviets carried out their winter offensive, and in early February, Germany stated that her push on Stalingrad had stopped. England, badly bruised and beaten by the tremendous offensives of the German air forces and submarines during the latter part of 1940 and early in 1941, went wild with joy when she discovered that Germany's main forces were shifted to the eastern front.

In all truthfulness England inwardly hoped and prayed that the Soviets would successfully stave off the German onslaught for even two months or a half a year during which time she hoped to fortify her coast, reorganize and reinforce her army, and receive aid from the United States. From England's standpoint it was not a matter of what was to be done a year from now but rather how to tide over the imminent dangers.

A fairly close appraisal of where England stands in the present world conflict can be approximately foreseen from the facts reviewed thus far. Though she has been literally crushed in Greater East Asia, her position in Europe has been greatly relieved by the German-Soviet clash and her deep wounds seem to have healed to quite an extent. This is England's actual condition in the present stage of the world battle.

England's fighting strength has already reached a certain level, but with aid from the United States to cover up this handicap, she is frantically attempting to shift to an offensive against Germany. However, Germany's overwhelming superiority in Europe proper makes forced landings by the enemy forces almost an impossibility. In spite of this fact, the British and the Americans are continually talking about the Second Front in Europe. This is being done to distract the attention of Germany. Undoubtedly Britain's cooperation with the United States in advancing into North Africa was a preliminary step to obtain a foothold for a second front, but, as yet, it is merely a means to distract Germany's plans.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 18, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Theory of Total Conscription, Unification of World Views, Foundation of Thought War, Wartime Diplomacy and National Impression, Direction of Wartime Life, Real Phase of American Democracy, and German-Soviet's Summer Decisive Battle and Operations of the Red Army.

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 12 dated March 25, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, The Land of Promise, The Fall of Maanshan, Sumatra's Bright Future, A Fight for Justice, Voice of Nippon, America's Doom, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, The Bombing of Guadalcanal, Exit Old China Hand, and Elementary Japanese Course.

Domei Jiji Geppo, Vol. 7, No. 2 dated March 14, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1.50. Containing all important news items at home and abroad during the month of February this year, the magazine is featured by the articles such as the Policy and Present Phase of the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions, the Establishment of Foundation for New Operations in South Pacific, and the Sea Battle Off Ysabel Island.

Contemporary Japan, Vol. XII, No. 3, March, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Contents: March of Events, Genesis of the Pacific War (III), Exit of Foreign Rights in China, Turkey and the War, Japanese View of Nature, Industrial Development of Japan, Our Classical Spirit and China, The Culture of Goldfish, Essentials of the Japanese Spirit (III), Japan's Periodicals—Extracts, Book Reviewed Chronicle of Current Events (January 21—February 20, 1943), and Documentary Material.